MARCH, 1875.



TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

\$1,000 REWARD TO ANY ONE that can find by analysis or otherwise any adulteration whatever in our manufacture of Bone.

No heavy Bones taken out for Bone Black, or other purposes.

The First Manufacturer in America that sold GROUND BONES by WEIGHT.

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from Slaughter-house Bones, twenty-five years the standard for purity and excellence.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY OF P. B. WILSON, No. 32 Second Street, Baltimore, July 30, 1878.

Joshua Horner, Jr.—Dear Sir: The following is the result of analysis of a sample of your Bone Dust drawn by myself from a lot of seven tons lying in your warehouse:

Respectfully, etc., P. B. WILSON, Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

PREPARED FOR DRILLING, AND PACKED IN BAGS, 167 LBS. RACH, AT \$45 PER TON. DISSOLVED OR VIT 4 TO LIZED BONE, \$48 PER TON. BONE ASH, GROUND AND DISSOLVED, \$42 AND \$45 PER TON. FARMERS' SUPPLIES.

JOSHUA HORNER, JR. & CO.

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FIRE-PROOF. ECONOMICAL. ORNAMENTAL.



Contains no Tar.
Saves Re-Shingling.
Preserves Tin or Iron.

Stops all Leaks. Agent wanted in every Town. Send for Testimonials.

A roof may be covered with a cheap shingle, and by application of this paint be made to last from 20 to 25 years. Old Roofs can be patched and coated, looking much better, and lasting longer than new shingles without the slate, for one-third the cost of re-shingling. This Paint is prectically fre-proof, and for tin or iron has no equal. Roofs covered with Tar Sheathing Felt can be made water-tight at a small expense. The Slate Paint is

EXTREMELY CHEAP!

Two gallons covers 100 square feet of shingle roof, or 600 square feet of tin or iron, is easily

applied with a brush, and neither cracks in winter, nor runs in summer.

On decayed shingles it fills up the holes and pores, and gives a new substantial roof that lasts for years. Curled or warped shingles it brings to their places, and keeps them there. It fills up all holes in Felt roofs, stops the leaks, and although a slow dryer rain will not affect it a few hours after applying. As nearly all paints that are black contain tar, be sure you obtain our genuine article which (for shingle roofs) is Chocolate Color when first applied, changing in about a month to uniform slate color, and is to all intents and purposes State. On Tin Roofs our red color is usually preferred, one coat being equal to five of any ordinary Paint. Our

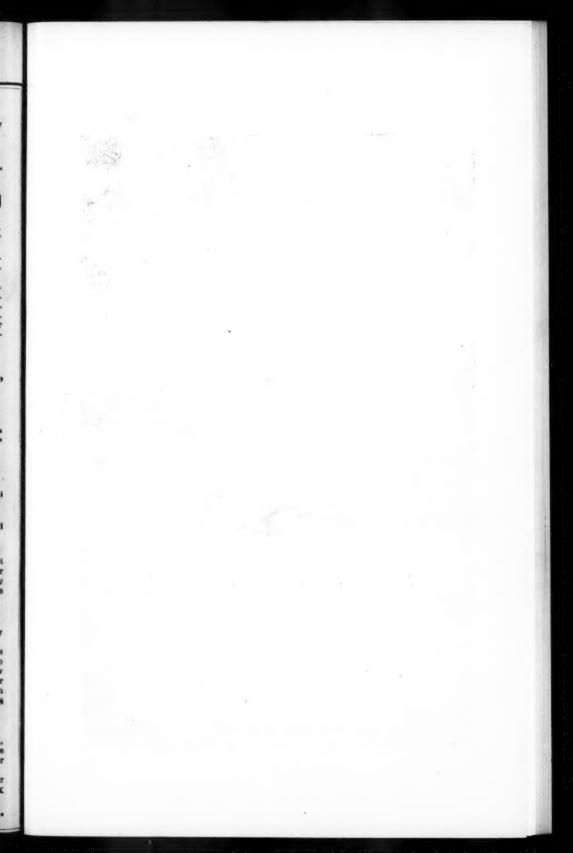
FINE ENAMEL PAINT, All Shades,

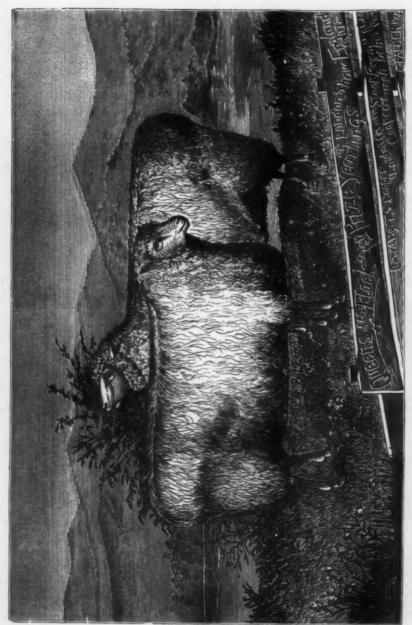
is on many of the finest residences in the country, is equally adapted for inside or outside work, fences, barns, &c., readily applied by any one, has been practically tested for 20 years, and we guarantee satisfaction in both quality and price. Send for sample card of colors. All our Paints are mixed ready for use.

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COTSWOLD EWES.

AMERICAN FARMER.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT "AGRICOLAS."

PUBLISHED BY SAML. SANDS & SON, BALTIMORE, MD.

Vol. IV.-No. 3.]

MARCH, 1875.

NEW SERIES.

Correspondence.

How Farming in Maryland may be Improved.

"When a mariner has been tossed for many days, by the tempestuous elements of an unknown sea, he natu-rally avails himself of the first glimpse of the sun, the first pause in the storm, to take his latitude, and ascer-tain how far the adverse winds have driven him." Daniel Webster.

Mesers. Editors American Farmer

In 1632, Lord Baltimore landed on the St. Mary's river, St. Mary's county, Maryland, with a colony of Englishmen. The ancient city of "St. Mary's" was built at this place, the only remains of which is an Episcopal church, "Trinity," and depressions here and there, representing the cellars of bygone days.

Tobacco has been the staple crop of the counties of lower Maryland on the Western Shore. In Western Maryland, wheat has been the money crop. Both wheat and tobacco are

expensive crops.

The continued cultivation of tobacco and wheat has reduced the fertility of the soil of our State to such an extent that many of our old families have sold out and moved to "the West."

We often see in the papers accounts of the immense crops in the West, the great fertility of Western soils, &c., &c. For instance, in a Hagerstown paper, last week, it is stated, that a Mr. Rothrauff, of Macon county, Illinois, assisted by his six sons, made last year, on two hundred and sixty-five acres, fifteen thousand bushels of corn. Each of the seven men cultivated 37 6-7 acres of land, that yielded fifty-six bushels of corn to the acre.

John D. Welty, one of our county men, made, some years ago, one hundred and twenty-six

bushels of corn to the acre.

D. H. Reiff, another of our citizens, made last year sixty-seven bushels of corn to the acre, on

some forty acres.
Samuel Shifler, another of our citizens, made last year, seventy-two bushels of corn to the acre, on a field of twelve acres. The field was limed a few years ago-not manured.

David Zeller, another of our citizens, made, some twenty years ago, on a field of thirty acres, ninety bushels of corn to the acre.

I heard from a reliable source, that the farm of the Hon. Frederick Watts, the commissioner of agriculture, has made repeatedly, at Carlisle, Penna., ninety to one hundred bushels of corn to the acre.

A Mr. Moore, of Carroll county, Maryland, in 1873, made one hundred and fifty bushels of corn to the acre.

Samuel L. Brooke, of Prince George's county, Maryland, made, some years ago, one hundred and ten bushels of corn to the acre, on a field of forty acres.

John Simons, of St. Mary's county, Maryland, made, some fifty years ago, one hundred and twenty-eight bushels and one peck of corn to the

The above facts indicate that the climate and soil of Maryland are well-adapted to the culti-vation of corn. Corn is now worth in Baltimore eighty cents per bushel. Mr. Shifler's corn would sell for fifty-seven dollars to the acre. Twenty to thirty bushels of wheat to the acre is a good crop. Thirty bushels of wheat, at one dollar and twenty cents per bushel, is worth thirty-six dollars.

It costs ten dollars an acre, including interest on land, to cultivate an acre in wheat. The cost of cultivating an acre in corn, and housing the corn, would cost five dollars per acre.

Tobacco and wheat are liable to serious injury and may be lost after they are made by neglect, inattention, mismanagement, or exposure to

But corn, when made, may be kept in pens, and may be safely left in the fields for several weeks.

A farmer in Indiana, sold, last year, one hundred fat hogs, weighing three hundred pounds each, at seven dollars per hundred twenty-one hundred dollars.

D. H. Reiff, of our county, sold this winter one hundred fat hogs, part in Philadelphia, for ten dollars and fifty cents per hundred.

It is time for our farmers, like "the tempest-tost mariner, to take latitude," to consider present circumstances, and to determine whether in the future, as in the past, wheat and tobacco shall be

our money crops.

If we were to make corn our principal crop, manure well, cultivate thoroughly, and feed our eorn to hogs, to cattle and to sheep, we could make large quantities of manure, and large crops of corn and wheat and grass. Good pork, or beef, or mutton, will bring a good price.

It is easier to make fifty bushels of corn than

twenty bushels of wheat to the acre.

Our system of farming has impoverished the soil of the State very much; but yet our farmers take from the soil all they can—they restore

to the soil comparatively nothing.

In England the crop of wheat has been doubled in the past thirty years. In our State, the crop is much smaller. In England they buy cattle, buy and feed our corn, our wheat, our "oil cake," and buy and use our bones; manure mak ng is carefully studied and attended to. We make no manure.

The demand for our meat has increased. The Chinese prefer our beef and pork to rats and mice. Well-fed cattle and hogs, make quantities of manure, and the manure-bank is the farmers' best friend. A plenty of good manure secures

to the farmer good crops of corn, wheat, hay, potatoes, everything.

In the West, this year, money is plenty, because the Western farmers have meat to sell. In our State money is scarce because the wheat crop was smaller than it has been for fifteen years. Would it not be advisable for our farmers to change their system of farming; to have a greater variety of products for sale,—to have more than "one string to their bow?"

If the soil in our State were well managed, we would not see our men of spirit, industry and energy moving West. We would not see boastingly paraded in our papers accounts of crops of fifty to sixty bushels of corn to the acre in Macon county, Illinois. Fifty, one hundred, and one hundred and fifty bushels of corn to the acre, would be sure in every part of our State.

The old barons of England did not dream of the immense mines of wealth which were hidden under the surface of their soils, in their beds of coal and iron. A later generation has brought these hidden treasures to light. Our forefathers did not appreciate the fertilizing powers of our marl and oyster-shell beds, our limestone rock, and clover. These fertilizers hold in reserve a grand future for the farmers of our State.

THOMAS MADDOX.

Washington Co., Md., January 28th, 1875.

Cutting, Scaffolding, Housing, Curing and Preparing, Shipping and Stemming Tobacco for Market.

Mesers. Editors American Farmer:

In this region of country (the Upper James) we make almost entirely shipping and stemming tobacco, and the following system is only applicable to the cultivation of these two varieties. This writer has been a tobacco-maker for thirty years. He has noted and tested carefully the numerous changes and improvements that have been adopted from time to time in the cultivation and management of tobacco, and he has finally settled down upon the following system as the best, in his humble opinion at least.

First, as to the proper time of cutting:

Tobacco should not be allowed to become dead-ripe before cutting. The proper time is when the plant is just fully ripe. When cut dead-ripe, the leaf will be a little heavier, it is true; but is apt to be coarse, rough, brittle, ragged, and sometimes blistered. On the contrary, when cut just ripe, the leaf will be clean, supple, elastic, of fine texture, and much better suited for stemming purposes,—the stemmers and manufac-

turers both requiring a tough leaf.

The tobacco having been cut, I greatly prefer hanging and scaffolding in the field. The main objection urged against this plan is, that it is troublesome and expensive making the scaffolds Nothing valuable can be accomplished without labor and attention, but if the necessary arrangements are made in advance, it is not so troublesome after all. I use stobs and pine poles in making the scaffolds, and these materials are all gotten and put in place before the day of cutting. To make a quick and easy job of this operation, I take a couple of men, with maul and wedges, axes and cross-cut saw, and go into the woods. Having selected a tree that splits easily, it is cut down and sawed into blocks 41 feet in length. These are split into stobs, which are sharpened upon the spot. In this way a heavy wagon-load of these stobs can be prepared in a couple of hours. They are then hauled immediately to the tobacco field, and placed where they can be had conveniently. With these all in place, the scaffolds can be put up by a couple of hands in a few minutes. The scaffolds being once made, there is no more trouble. I should have stated, in the proper place, that the poles are gotten pretty much in the same way. The wagon and a hand are taken into the woods, (old field pines) the poles gotten 12 feet long, and hauled and put in place with the stobs. In putting up the scaffolds, care should be taken to arrange the poles so that the tobacco sticks will range north and south, in order that the sun may shine between the sticks in the middle of the day.

After the cutting has been completed, then stobs and poles are all gathered together and put under shelter for the next season, and, if taken care of, will last several years. In hanging the tobacco, the plants should not be crowded on the sticks, and space enough should be left between the sticks to admit the air and sun freely.

If the weather be favorable, the tobacco is allowed to hang on the scaffolds from three to four days. It is then hauled to the tobacco house and housed and fired three to four days,

moderately.

This finishes the curing process, except that it is fired afterwards occasionally, when the weather becomes damp and the tobacco becomes too soft. When the weather is open, the doors of the tobacco-house should be kept open during the day, and a free access of air allowed.

I prefer always making my cuttings during the first part of the week, in order that the tobacco may have the benefit of three or four days' sunning, and be ready to be housed the latter part

of the week.

I claim for this plan several very decided advantages over the one of cutting and putting immediately in the house.

1st. More tobacco may be cut per day, and better secured.

2d. The sunning process toughens and lightens the plant, so that it can be hauled up and housed with much less labor, and no risk of bruising.
3d. The whole force of the sun's rays falling

upon the stalks and the largest parts of the stems, these parts of the plants, which require so much firing, are cured in a great measure by the

3d. In the firing process, the heat from the fire is brought to bear mainly upon the ends of the leaves, and the part of the plant becomes per-

feetly dry before the other parts are half cured.
5th. There is not half the danger of burning

the house.

6th. It takes just about half the time and half the wood to effect the curing. In other words, the heat of the sun and the open air are utilized and made to do half the work of curing; thus, consequently, economizing one-half of the ex-

pense.

When the tobacco is cut and put immediately into the house, it requires from six to eight days hard firing. Under the scaffolding system, three days are generally sufficient. But it may be objected that there is danger of the tobacco being caught in the rain. I have had my tobacco caught in the rain frequently, but I have never discovered that it was at all injured by it. An ordinary rain falling upon the tobacco while it is in the green state does not injure it in the least. A very protracted raining spell might do some injury; but these spells occur very rarely during the tobacco-curing season. When tobacco is allowed to remain on the scaffolds until it has been partially cured, it may be seriously injured by alternate showers and sunshine.

The crop having been well cured, the first good season should be availed of to take it down and put it in bulk for stripping. I prefer a warm season for this operation, and the tobacco should be in soft order, otherwise it will become too hard when the weather gets to be cold. In bulking the tobacco, there should be only two layers, the leaves lapping in the centre, and the stalks remaining on the outside. The stalks should never be placed in the centre of the bulk, as there is always danger of their heating.

Now commences the most important operation in the cultivation of tobacco-its preparation for market. The first step in this direction is to secure the services of a sufficient force of good and reliable assorters and strippers, particularly the former. Very few negroes are sufficient judges of tobacco to become good assorters, and they should, in the start, be well instructed in "The law bearing upon the case" their duties. should, in the beginning, be well laid down, distinctly understood, and strictly enforced, at all hazards; for a little neglect here might cause the loss of half the year's work. The tobacco must be well assorted as to quality, length and color, and care taken all the time to keep separate. Nothing looks worse than a bundle with long and short leaves mixed in it; or with dark and bright ones so mixed. In the process of assorting, the assorter should be required to open

to its full length. I usually divide my tobacco into four and sometimes five classes. In the stripping process, the tobacco should be neatly tied up, well sized (that is, all the leaves in the same bundle should be of the same length) and kept straight. The bundle should be of medium size. The number of leaves to be regulated by the size of the tobacco. In ordinary size tobacco, about six leaves will be about right. A short head looks the best, and about one inch is the right

In every step of this process of stripping, the constant presence and attention of the master is indispensable. He must be constantly on the alert, making the round occasionally, and examining the work of every hand, to see that it is well done. I always engage my hands by the day, so that they may have no inducement to hurry over or slight their work, as they are apt to do, when engaged to work by the hundred

pounds, or the hundred bundles.

It is very difficult to get ordinary hands to size the tobacco well, and have the leaves of the bundles of uniform color, and it requires much firmness and the strictest attention to get them

to do it.

During the last few years, I have adopted the plan of prizing the inferior grades, whilst the stripping is going on, and I like it very much, as it saves some labor, and gets it out of the way; but in order to do this, the prizes should be in-doors, and closly connected with the strippingroom. At the close of each day, the inferior grades are taken to the prize and put right into the hogsheads. Platforms having been previously prepared, the higher grades are carefully straightened out and bulked down, one bundle at a time. As soon as the stripping has been completed, then the bulks are covered over with plank and heavily weighted. After remaining under weight a few days, the tobacco is ready for prizing. I never re-bulk. If the work is well done at first, there is no necessity for it.

When the prizing process commences, three hands are put at the prizes, and a couple of the best judges of tobacco are put in the strip-room

to re-assort the top from the bulk.

For this purpose, a couple of light boxes, large enough to contain about 50 pounds, are provided. Then two hands are required to take each bundle separately and examine it carefully, Then two hands are required to take and every inferior leaf found in a good bundle, or a yellow one in a dark bundle, or a short one in a long bundle, is taken out and thrown aside. The bundles thus assorted, are run through the hands, straightened out and laid carefully in the boxes, which, when filled, are taken to the prize.

It is all-important to have the tobacco of uniform quality, length and color, and these different grades should never be put in the same bundle, or even the same hogshead, if it can be avoided.

Here, in this region of country, where we make exclusively the shipping and stemming varieties, our best policy is to manure our lands heavily and make large tobacco.

There is much economy in this, both in time and labor. It requires no more labor to cultivate a plant weighing half a pound than one weighevery leaf and run the hand quickly but gently ing one-eighth of a pound. Long tobacco well down it, with the fingers on the outside, and the thumb on the inner side, in order to stretch it out be good or bal. With this idea in view, I always cultivate the "white stem" variety, because it is a heavy tobacco, and has a very long leaf, and it is for this reason, also, that in the process of assorting, I require the leaves to be opened and drawn out to their full length. The tobacco leaf is very elastic, and may be thus

elongated several inches.

One word about the time of selling. Here, where we are convenient to market, and can ship our tobacco at any time, we find it best, generally, to put our crops in market as soon as possible, and we are generally able to do this by the first of March. When this is done, it is prized from the winter bulk, and not hung up and ordered. When the tobacco is large, long, and suitable for stemming, and can be put early in market, it is best to have it moderately soft, as it facilitates the stemming process

If, however, the crop cannot be placed in market sooner than 1st of April, it should be

put in safe-keeping order.

There are some very decided advantages in being able to sell early, and in winter order. The tobacco weighs more, all the time and labor of re-hanging, ordering, &c., are saved, and the crop is gotten out of the way for subsequent operations. And in addition to all this, nine times out of ten, it brings just as much money.

Before closing this article, allow me to say a word to tobacco-growers, everywhere, touching the next crop. Now that prices are ranging high, do not fall into the common error of overcropping, and thus glut the market with an inferior article, and bring down prices again. But cultivate moderate crops, manure your lands well, work them thoroughly, and in this way make a good article, and keep up prices.

UPPER JAMES.

On the Use of Green Crops for Manure.

Mesers. Editors American Farmer:

Your correspondent from Cumberland Co., Va., (page 311, Sept. No., 1874) gives us a lengthy article, entitled "Depression of the Agricultural Interest—Its Main Causes, and the Remedy." I do not wish to be understood as criticising, in the least, your correspondent's well-written article. But the grievances set forth can best be remedied by an improved system of farming. I will only touch on one point of the subject, which I think is very important, and it is one which I have learned by experience. and after a tour of several hundred miles through Eastern Virginia. I am confident that it can be made to work, and, if your readers will try it, I think they will find themselves in a more prosperous condition at the end of a few years.

Mr. Holman puts his estimate at 5 bushels, or thereabout, as the yield per acre. Suppose, then, instead of sowing 50 acres in wheat, which produce, at 5 bushels per acre, 250 bushels, you sow only 25 acres. You then save 50 bushels of seed, which, I will say, was formerly thrown away, and is worth about \$60. The cost of breaking, harrowing and seeding 25 acres saved, say about \$75, which gives you now about \$135 saved. Take this amount, which will buy you about three tons of a good superphosphate, and drill this in with a good drill high. I did not measure the crop, but was in-

The ground should have with your wheat. been previously thoroughly prepared, and, if the season be favorable, the yield should foot up thus: 25 acres, 300 busnels, (instead of 50 acres, 250 bushels.) You then, instead of having the following season 50 acres to cut over, have only 25 acres—a considerable saving both in capital and labor. We now have 50 more bushels of wheat from 25 acres than we formerly had from 50 acres, to say nothing of the plight the ground will be left in for a crop of that good old standby, clover—the good farmer's backbone, if you please. Now take the capital and labor you saved in going over only one-half of the ground you formerly went over, and sow the remaining 25 acres, which were not seeded to wheat this year, in buckwheat and oats, say one bushel buckwheat and one-half bushels oats, mixed, per acre, as early next spring as the ground can safely be worked and seeded. In July, it should be turned under with barshare plow. Sow immediately again with buckwheat, using this time only the buckwheat, which will be plenty thick for the purpose. The buckwheat should then be plowed under again about one week before seeding time, the ground leveled with harrow, then sledded, or dragged with a planksled, which is far better than rolling, and you are now ready for the drill. If properly put in, you may look for a crop that will give a fair return for capital and labor expended.

If some ashes and a little plaster, or air-slaked lime, can be sown with the wheat, all the better, especially if the soil is in want of potash, as most soils are; the yield will be fully one-third more by the use of a liberal supply of the above mixture, (the quantity of which must be determined by the farmer himself, as some soils require more, others less.) A system similar to this will soon show the solvency of the farmer, and place him in a position, if he will use economy and a little self-denial, to balance accounts at the end of the year. We are well aware that the combination of farmers has proven to be a masterpiece in remedying certain grievances, but the farmer of the present day has to be wide awake to the importance of the improvement of his land, and, as he feeds the soil, so will it feed him, and the host that look to him for food. No farmer will long find himself in a very prosperous condition, if he continues the ruinous practice, followed at the present day, of cropping the land without giving it a proper return for the materials taken off. There are but few who make manure enough to even maintain the soil as it is, to say nothing of improving it.

Green crops, turned under, form a good basis for any crop to follow. For instance, I will relate, that after plowing green crops, preparatory to planting strawberries, raspberries and fruit trees, I was persuaded by the results thus obtained, to make further experiments. The land selected had been in corn the year previous, the four acres only making a little over 4 barrels of corn, all told. In the spring of 1874, the ground was broken up and sown in oats and buckwheat, mixed; in August, the whole was turned under, and 20 bushels of spent tan-bark ashes per acre were spread, and rye sown broadcast and harrowed in. The crop of rye was fully seven feet

duced by a neighbor to take some to our county fair, for which I was awarded the premium. From the same piece of ground, last year, we got a good crop of clover hay, with a fair prospect for another crop the coming season—and this on ground that was said to be barren. So much for cheap manuring. Turning green crops under is not a new invention, yet how few avail themselves of the opportunity. The farmer's motto should be to make all the manure you can, keep it under roof till wanted, feed your land to its heart's desire, and there will be a satisfactory dividend at the end of the year, after all obligations have been discharged.

M. C. CARPENTER Frederick Co., Md., Jan. 19, 1875.

Millet as a Hay Crop.

Editors American Farmer:

Seeing the interest manifested by you in the cultivation of the grasses, induces me to give you my experience with millet as a hay crop.

In the Spring of 1874, I made preparations for a larger crop of tobacco than I had previously been planting; but owing to the universal failure in plants, I was unable to plant but a comparatively small portion of my land, not withstanding I had heavily fertilized, and bedded up most of my lot of land ready to receive the plants. After the 15th of July, I despaired of being able to plant any more that season, and cast about to see what I could put in the land at this late day, to make it pay something for the fertilizers expended on it.

After consulting some of the old volumes of the American Farmer, which has always been a wise counsellor to me, I concluded to try millet on 21 acres, and ordered 21 bushels seed of Messrs. Allison & Addison, at Richmond, Va. I dragged down the beds with a seven-toothed harrow and get the land smooth and fine with the fallow drag. On the 18th of July I seeded the land and harrowed in with a Gaddes harrow. The same was a heavy stiff clay soil, not very well adapted to the growth of this grass, nor was the season very favorable, having a dry spell just before it headed out, in consequence of which the crop was not a full one, even for the land. Soon after it headed out and before the seed matured, or the stalk got hard, I cut it and cured in the usual way, and housed nine large wagon-loads of nice sweet hay, estimated by good judges to be 12,000 fbs. land was then fallowed and seeded in wheat with the rest of the tobacco lot.

Had the millet been seeded earlier, say last of April or 1st of May, on suitable soil, with a favorable season, I am satisfied the yield would have been much heavier.

This grass is valuable on account of its rapid growth and early maturity. This crop was made in eight weeks and three days from day of seeding

e

Farmers may cut their wheat or oats crop, fallow the land and get a large crop of nice hay in eight weeks, and then avoid buying so much Northern hay. Some persons may wish to know if this grass grows well on very poor land. I will answer by saying it will not,

unaided by manure or fertilizers of some kind, nor will any other kind, not excepting broomsedge or poverty grass. P. B. CROWDER.

Amelia Co., Va., Feb. 8th, 1875.

On the Grasses and Sheep Husbandry.

Messrs, Editors American Farmer:

This cold wintry spell of dry snow reminds me of my promise of an article for your *American Farmer* upon the grasses. Though far from being in a writing mood. I must be at it the best I can, or it will soon be too late to tell the little I know for the benefit of the inexperienced for whom I write. It was on the deep snow which I now think fell in January, 1830, that I sowed my first clover and grass seeds, on which the snow fell very deep, and laid late in the spring. It was equal to if not the best stand I have ever had, and last spring I sowed on a snow in February, clover and orchard grass. It was a splendid take, but the chinch-bug destroyed all the narrow grasses. If I had been on my farm this season, I should have sowed on this snow, believing I have succeeded oftener and better than when seeded later, especially with our present labor and means, and I can see better how it is seeded, and, if necessary, run the harrow and roller over in the spring. Both often pay well. I think, cometimes, when the seed are up, the roller will be amply sufficient. If seeded on the snow, I think it can be much more evenly and judiciously distributed, and better done, as we have more leisure, and we can as well harrow and roll later when we have less leisure, and so many things pressing for immediate attention; therefore, I think it best to get the seed well strewn. Now, in these times, when the farmer has to see all thin ;s done, if he wishes it well done, and it is most certainly safest to do well all we can to insure success. I think it far preferable to get ten acres in good grass of any kind, than to half prepare, and get fifty acres in an unpaying grass. I now have a lot from which I have cut twenty good crops, and it is good now for how many more I cannot venture to prophecy and I have other fields seeded by agents and hired labor which are paying little or nothing, on which, rather than go to the expense of re-breaking, I have mixed my clover pug and chaff from my other seeds, with my oat chaff, to sow over these parts of fields, and run a heavy three-horse harrow and roller over them. Query—how will it answer? I have tried it on a small scale, and found it did well; then why not on a larger scale? For improvement of land, crops, stock and profit, I prefer the clover, especially in these times of drouths and chinch-bug. For marketing hay (which I doubt if we of Albemarle now should ever do), I prefer, on good suitable lands, the timothy; but for home-fed hay, I and my stock prefer the mixture of clover and orchard grass, as No. 1; and the clover and Randal grass, as No. 2; and clover and the Peruvian wild oat, or mountain ever-green, as No. 3. For pasture, I greatly prefer them all well mixed together. The herds grass is fine for wet lands, of which Albemarle has The Kentucky blue grass, green but little. sward, and the blue Virginia grass, add much to the mixture for pastures, which, with the aid of

the briar blade, and the mattock judiciously applied, will last for many, many years-until we and our country will have completely recovered from our wicked war, and our most bungling With me, state and federal administrations. now, the clover stands pre-eminently first on tolerably fair lands, as cheapest, more certain, and most improving. The orchard grass, as the earliest spring and latest fall grazing, and recovers quickest from cutting or grazing; stands drouth better, and, if cut in time, makes a good hay, and, for seed, a most remunerating crop. The Randal grass, a most beautiful grass, the choice of all stock, a heavy seed-bearer, easily cleaned, taking much less seed per acre, and more certain than orchard grass. The mountain evergreen is not so good for hay nor grazing, but more sure than either, and will give pretty fair grazing on lands too poor for either or any of the others, and I do think, perhaps, the very best of the grasses for our wasted fields and mountain knobs of Albemarle Co., Va., on which Western sheep would luxuriate. It will give fair grazing, where the others would hardly give any, and, for our naked fields, any grass is far preferable to no grass at all. Our people have much improved, and are still improving, in rigid economy, carefully thinking, and judiciously planning, and in manfully resolving to well-execute, with energy, for the present year; which is fully shown by their happy contentment, having honestly paid out their last ten cents, soberly going home to enjoy, with their equally wellcontented wives and daughters, their unsweetened coffee, and are much happier than a few years ago, with, perhaps, \$100 in their pockets, ruinously striving and feeing lawyers to keep off the reckoning day as long as possible, and too often forever, by bankruptcy. I saw on our court green a ten-dollar note pay forty dollars, without even going into a waistcoat pocket. people resolve thus to act, there is great hope, at a downright certainty, of success. These honest payers of that nimble little note of ten dollars were the more happy, simply because each well knew the other had honestly done all he could in fully paying out his very last cent, and each equally, honestly and heartily thanked the other. May God, in his great mercy, briskly fan the honest flame until our entire people become like unto them.

In Virginia, I greatly fear we will have to grin and endure the ruinous depredations of the dogs, until we can get rid of the fools we have so foolishly sent to misrepresent us in our legislature, which we, of old Virginia, hope to set a good example to at our next election. I do not mean the representatives from Albemarle, who can do nothing of themselves. But our next representatives will, I think, be required to do all that can be done to protect the great interest Virginia has in sheep. Until then, let us resolve not to be idle, but zealously, calmly go to work, and we can, by the election, well convince the whites and colored people the vast difference between 6 cents per pound for mutton, and a shilling; between 19 cents for wool, over from 75 cents to a \$1.00 per pound, which they now often have to give, and I have sold at the lowest price. These facts, judiciously explained, will be the death knell of the dogs, and the supremacy of our more remunerating sheep; but, until then, let us not supinely wait, fondly hoping the errors and indiscretions of to-day, may be fully corrected by the wisdom and energy of to-morrow.

the wisdom and energy of to-morrow. Let us all go to work, with a united energy, to destroy these wandering dogs as fast as we can, which can be much more safely done than by poisoning, which is always more or less dangerous, and more quietly done than by shooting, which is too noisy and uproarious, or fuss-making, by simply setting heavy mash traps, with well-sharpened teeth, or spikes, and all would be astonished at the number he would very soon kill; and if judiciously packed away in his manure bank, where they could be neither seen, smelt or heard, to the disturbance of neighbors; and all would be equally as agreeably surprised, after judiciously applying the manure on our crops, to see how much it added to the comfort and profit of the sheep they came to destroy, and the fox-hunter could be thoroughly protected and handsomely remunerated, by having certain days, or the first good day thereafter, for a general hunt in each neighborhood, where he could find all traps properly let down, and his dogs, horse, and himself, warmly greeted by a general and generous heart-felt jollification, realizing afresh, in living colors, the good old times of old Virginia's far-famed hospitality.-thus reopening and fully expanding the kindlier feelings of our well-known, warm and generous nature, which has been so sadly contracted by the bloody hands of wicked war and its not less corrupting re-

Thus, my dear old friend, I have hastily written at a greater length than I intended. My views on these important subjects, which you can give out as a whole, or in broken doses, (or throw away as useless) as your better judgment may deem best for the benefit of the numerous readers of the dear old Farmer, for which, in my travels, so many would have so gladly subscribed but for the absence of the dollar, which I fondly hope, under the improvements now going on, ere long will be more at the command of its many great admirers. Best wishes to you and your readers, from your attached old friend,

Albemarle Co., Va.

Our French Letter.

Agriculture in France in 1874.

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Mesers. Editors American Farmer:

The history of French agriculture during 1874 is not so flattering as official addresses represent it. The wheat crop proved excellent, but the yield in forage plants, consequent on late Spring frosts and a dry Summer, has been scriously diminished. Everywhere manual labor has been scarce and high-priced. Timely rains have enabled the beet crop to recover a satisfactory position. The predominant feature of the lapsed year, is the progress made in the culture of maize for green feeding, and its preservation in earthen or specially-built trenches, for Winter and Spring use. For dry climates, maize so cultivated has formed a new starting point, and will likely prove the pivot of prosperous husbandry in the South of France, as beet

raising for sugar and distillation, and pulp, has done in the North. Not that maize should form the exclusive fodder plant, but only the chief and most reliable one. There has also been a marked increase in the purchase of commercial manures, the difficulty being only to choose. In the matter of agricultural machinery, buyers have been remarkably numerous, and all implements calculated to economize as well as to be substitutes for hand labor, have found ready sales. Progress has been made in the amelioration of the breeding and rearing of horses, suitable for ordinary labor, while being able at the same time to endure the fatigues of war. But the government is considered to have made a mistake in creating distinct hippic schools, instead of grafting that branch of rural industry on the existing agricultural or veterinary colleges.

Agricultural Schools.

On the subject of agricultural education an innovation has been adopted at Montpellier school, which has no farm it may be said attached to it, and no out-offices; but the pupils are, instead, led to visit farms far and near, and where they can see in full working order facts and operations such as they will be called upon later to deal with on their own account. The controversy still continues, as to whether or not agricultural colleges, that of Grignon to wit, ought to be subsidized by the State, or be self-supporting.

Improving the Breeds of Cattle.

Since some years, the prizes at the Fat Cattle Shows have been always awarded to animals the offspring of English races, not because they were English, but simply as being the best exhibited. It is now proposed to award an additional prize of honor to native breeds. One of the most esteemed breeds of horses in Europe is the Anglo-Norman, and the best cattle for the butcher sent from here to the London or Brussels markets, are animals coming from Brittany, Normandy, and the centre of France, representing three crosssings of Durham blood. In Belgium the government purchases every year bulls of pure blood, and stallions also, hiring out their services; in France the authorities maintain breeding stallions and sell the progeny.

Influence of Food on Milk of Cows.

Professor Sanson, of Grignon, questions Professor Voelcker's views, that the food given to cattle will accordingly vary the composition of the milk. Professor Sanson observes, that it is requisite to define at first what milk chemically is; that while its odor may be affected by feeding cows oil cake, turnips, &c., and its quantity increased by grain, these will not affect the specific weight of the milk, for such is dependent on the secretive qualities of the animal, or the constitution in a word of the udder. The quality, properly speaking of milk, is in proportion to the four elements constituting its dry matter, viz: albumen, caseine, sugar, and fatty matter, and forming about 12 per cent. of milk. The milk most generally esteemed is that which is richest in butter, and the more butter predominates the more the three other substances diminish, and notably the sugar. But this very predominancy depends not on the food but on the

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animal,—that is to say on the condition of the udder. Food may excite the secretive organs, but the appetite of the animal, its hereditary properties or race, can alone affect an increase in the ratio between the aforesaid substances. We cannot, following the professor, produce the elements of butter and cheese, according as might be desired, and after the careful and prolonged series of experiments by Kuhn, at Mœcken, on cows of different breeds, and of varied, but for each—same food. The quantity of dry matter was affected, but the relation of its component four parts differ only with the breed of the animal.

Preservation of Green Forage Crops.

M. Goffart puts the question now exciting so much attention, of the consumption and pres ervation of green maize, into a nut-shell. supports 30 head of cattle all the year round, on ten acres of ground, and invites those who wish, to come and see how he succeeds. He applies 15 tons of farm-yard manure per acre in Autumn, and then sows rye; in Spring he top-dresses it with two cwts. of a mixture of super-phosphate and sulphate of ammonia, in the propertion of 2 to 1, respectively; the rye is cut green about the middle of April; a light plough turns down the stubble, and in every second furrow a woman follows and sows the maize, of the "giant" species, at the rate of 56 lbs. per acre. The green maize, before being placed in the trenches, is cut by steam machinery, and mixed with straw equally cut, in proportion of 1 part to 5 of maize. The maize succeeds the rye, receives no manure, and yields 70 tons per acre; as the rye produces 15 tons, this makes a total of 85 tons of green food per acre, per year. M. Goffart says, the secret to preserve the fodder in the trenches is to cut it, and press it well home; before covering he scatters a little salt on the last layer, but this is not essential; his cows, each weighing about 11 cwt., eat the mixture with avidity, at the rate of 1 cwt. daily per head, and the milk and butter are as abundant and as well-tasted as when the animals are fed on the green maize directly. To mow, cart, and chop, and put the maize in pits, costs one francper ton.

Substitutes for and Adulteration in Butter.

The condition of the butter market is causing a sensation, and may be traced to the state of siege, which compelled chemists to find substitutes for the necessaries of life, no matter how, no matter where. It is thus that farmers' wives see butter to-day offered for sale, which is prepared without milk, without cream, without churns, but simply from beef suet, and baptised "Margarine," and selling for one france per pound, while real butter commands from 2 to 8 francs per lb.—the latter-priced article coming from Isigny. There has been an excess of exportation of butter from France during 1874, as compared with the previous year, amounting to 14 millions of francs. The butter merchants assert, this excess is margarine, more or less worked up into butter, and that the fraud places their craft in danger. Much of the new preparation is exported to the East, where all that is greasy, so long as it is not rancid, is sure to find a market; but the largest shipments are

to Holland, where the art of adulteration is, as every one knows, proverbially perfect.

Preservation of Meat.

M. Tellier pursues his interesting experiments on the preservation of animal food by means of artificially produced cold, ether being the Ice when melting absorbs heat, as does also water when evaporizing; ether in process of evaporation also absorbs a large quantity of heat, as may be tested by pouring a drop on the hand, when the smart sensation of cold is immediately produced. This principle M. Tellier has applied to the preservation of animal and vegetable substances which ferment at ordinary temperatures. He prepares the ether by mixing sulphuric acid with alcohol obtained from wood; he liquifies by machinery the ether; introduces into a reservoir the external air, drying and purifying it at once; then he allows the ether to enter and mix with this air, and the cold current, at the temperature of zero, thus produced, is driven into a chamber where meat, poultry, &c., are suspended. poultry, &c., are suspended. The current after passing through the chamber is taken up again by machinery, so that the ether is almost never lost. M. Tellier is preparing to fit up his apparatus on board ships, to import meat in a fresh state from America and Australia. well-known factory outside Paris, M. Tellier has successfully conserved legs of mutton, poultry, and lobsters, fresh for 47 days, game for 36, and a hind quarter of beef weighing 160 lbs. from 10th May to 7th July, some 59 days. Animal food thus preserved loses by evaporation of the water contained in it, 10 per cent. of its weight in 30 days, and 15 in 60 days. In point of preventing putresence, the process can effect that indefinitely; after 45 days, however, the meat loses its comestible value, the flavor has disappeared, and the mass tastes like so much fatty

Items.

To prevent horses' feet from scaling or cracking in Summer, and enabling the shoes to be a longer time carried without injury, the hoofs are coated once a week with an ointment composed in equal proportions of soft fat, yellow wax, linseed oil, Venice turpentine and Norway tar; melt the wax separately before mixing.

M. Laporte cooks his food for cattle by fermentation; on a layer of cut straw, he places one of pulped potatoes, and so on according to the supply required, a thicker layer of potatoes, and left for 60 hours becomes admirably cooked for pigs and poultry.

F. C.

Paris, Jan., 1875.

A Petate that resists the Colorado Bug.

Messrs. Editors of American Farmer :

Allow me to communicate to you a few facts about a certain variety of potato, which, on my farm, has withstood the ravages of the potato bug successfully, and yielded a bountiful crop. About five years ago I received from New Jersey a peculiar kind of a red potato, under the name of Siberian Red. It proved to be a very prolific bearer, and of a monstrous size; very mealy and wholesome for the table, though some purple streaks would occasionally run through the tubers.

Last summer I planted them in hills four feet apart, between young grape vines, which stood eight feet by eight feet, and raised on one acre a little better than one hundred bushels of magnificent potatoes. I fertilized the hills by mixing lime with ten per cent. of salt, and mixing old cow manure with about ten per cent. of said lime and salt compound. I used a good shovelful of it in every hill, and embodied it with the ground (clay soil) by digging. The result was astonish-When the potato bugs (which appeared in myriads) had eaten off a vine, presently two or more new vines would shoot up, keeping on growing till the November frosts killed them. Most curious of all, they bore here and there small potatoes (not seed balls) on the vines. One remarkable hill yielded forty-five average-sized All my other kinds, as Early Rose, Peach-blow, Early Goodrich, though treated in the same manner, were an utter failure.

If the above statement, which can be sworn to by two of my laborers, can do your readers any

good, you are welcome to publish it.

Truly yours,

A. Jackson.

Frederick Co., Md., Feb. 13, 1875.

P. S.—The peaches in this section seem to have

suffered to some extent by the late frosts. Of about a hundred buds which I examined, thirty were killed.

Agricultural Calendar.

Work for the Month-March.

With our farmers, in this latitude, which is the fixed point to which we necessarily refer our notes and suggestions in this calendar—which is one of seasons rather than of days—there has 'been a good deal of enforced quietude. We hope that every reader of the Farmer has used this to the best advantage, in order that in the season now opening a vigorous prosecution of outside work may be begun. Exact punctuality is not possible on the farm, but the nearest approach to it the better, and if we determine to do everything at the right time, the more likely we will be to approximate to it.

Oats .- This crop ought to be seeded as early as possible. It is a mistake, however, to think that it will put up with any treatment which may be given and yet prove profitable to the grower. To be grown at a profit instead of at a loss, the land needs to be in good condition, and either naturally of fair quality or artificially enriched. To prepare the land, sow it, and harvest the crop, costs the same for a very inferior yield that it does for a very abundant one, and, as the only way to avoid the experience, so common now in this quarter, of yearly diminishing crops, is to increase the fertilizing applications; and this, we believe, in most cases, can be done to this crop, with a moderate assurance of proving profitable. As suitable application, we might name, as probably not too heavy, ten double cart-loads of well-rotted compost, or barn-yard manure, with a bushel of plaster, and

two of salt added; or 150 pounds bone dust, two bushels of salt and ten of ashes; or 250 pounds of a good super-phosphate. Either of these will scarcely fail to bring a good crop of grain and leave the soil in a proper condition to bring on the clover, which is commonly sown with this crop, but, perhaps, with a better prospect of a good set in dry seasons, might be with

Barley.—This crop, too, should be gotten in as early as possible. It will not be harmed by heavy manuring, and will not do well on poor soils, unless they are well enriched by suitable dressings. Land rather light is, perhaps, preferable for it, if in good heart, and its preparation should be thorough. It is somewhat singular that there is too little raised in this quarter, as it would often, probably, be more profitable than

Potatoes.—In some sections whither the Furmer goes this crop is already in, or is about to be committed to the earth. No soil is better adapted for the potato than a light loam or sand in which there is mixed a good proportion of vegetable matter; and therefore new soils or old soil lands are likely to bring the greatest yields. The application of manures of a nature not too rank can nowhere be made with greater advantage than to this crop, and vell-rotted composts of organic origin, and such mineral fertilizers as plaster, ashes, salt, are all excellent materials for enriching the soil. Deep plowing and good draining are likewise proper preparatives.

On this topic the paper of our correspondent "Nansemond" in the February issue can be referred to with much advantage.

There will doubtless be a much less area planted in potatoes this season than usual in those districts which the Colorado bug will invade for the first time. We doubt the wisdom of this, but it seems inevitable. At the West, so far as we can judge, preparations are now made to fight the beetle as regularly as to prepare the seed, and he is no longer the terror which he proved on early and first acquaintance. In our next we will endeavor to give the latest developments concerning this pest, and the more recent applications recommended for his defeat. In this connection we refer to a communication on another page of a correspondent who thinks he has found a bug-proof potato.

Clover.—Sow as soon as may be before the spring rains. Chances may still occur of sowing on a light fall of snow, a plan heretofore highly recommended by us, and urged, as will be elsewhere seen, by that experienced farmer, Mr. Gilmer. When sown otherwise, it is judicious to harrow as soon as practicable afterwards; and if the roller immediately succeeds the harrow, so much the better. The best harrow, according to our experience, for putting in grass seeds, is the smoothing harrow of Mr. Thomas.

Orchard Grass.—For early use, resistance to drought, heavy yields, and duration, few of our grasses equal this. We annex the following from a Montgomery Co. (Va.) correspondent of the Country Gentleman; it enforces what we have for many years urged as to the value of this

Two bushels of seed to the acre (of 14 pounds to the bushel) is not too much; but 29 pounds of nice clean seed will ensure a good set. To sow

less than 20 pounds is "penny wise and pound foolish," for less than 20 pounds will not produce a perfect sod, and all the ground not sodded over is, of course, lost. I believe August to be the best time for sowing orchard grass. I sowed this year a small lot in August to rye and orchard grass. About the 25th of next April I shall mow the rye, which will make a fine lot of feed, and, by mowing so early, it will not in-terfere with the grass, and will protect it during the winter. I believe this to be even better than sowing the grass alone. Most farmers wish to sow their grass seed with wheat or oats. If orchard grass is sown with either of these, it should be sown in March. I soil all my stock, and consider orchard grass the best of all grasses for soiling for the following reasons: its earliness, lateness, rapidity of growth, and the pre-ference stock have for it. All these qualities combined make it the best of all grasses for soiling. It does not make as much feed as corn fodder, but it does not require the work that corn fodder does, and you are obliged to manure your corn fodder land to keep it up, while orchard grass improves land every year. Stock never tire of the grass as they do of the fodder. If sown about the first of March, it is not necessary to harrow the seed in, although a light harrowing will do no harm.

Meadows and Pastures that are running out, or that have become moss bound, may be improved by running a harrow across them in different directions, and sowing some kind of renovating mixture, like bones and ashes, or a superphosphate in such quantity as may be convenient. Then clover, timothy and red top and orchard grass seeds should be sown, and a heavy roller passed over the field.

Root Crops.—The preparation of the land for these very important crops should be begun in time to secure its perfect performance, as no crop better pays the farmer who keeps even a few head of cattle or a small flock of sheep. Their supply to his stock for one winter we are sure would make a convert of every one who will once try the experiment of raising even a small patch of mangels, sugar beets, parsnips, or carrots. We have so often and so strongly insisted upon their value that to many of our readers it may be "as weary as a twice-told tale;" but to our many new-comers we cannot resist the temptation of saying that the value of these roots for feed in winter, to either milk cows, fattening animals, sheep, hogs, or horses, is far above what might seem to be their intrinsic money worth. Furnishing a change from dry fodder at a time when succulent food is not only palatable but alterative, their value consists in more than their nutritive qualities. It is their health-giving properties which makes them so serviceable. For these crops the land must be in good heart, deeply plowed and thoroughly prepared.

Corn.—Where it is too soon to begin to think of planting, there is just the latitude that the preparation of manures and composts is in order. This plant is a rank grower and has the power to assimilate grosser materials than many other crops. Hurry up the composts; clean out your barn-yards. See in this number our experienced correspondent, Dr. Maddox's, paper on the importance of the corn crop.

Tobacco.—Beds must be carefully tended, and an occasional top-dressing of rich manure, chicken dung or guano given. Keep free from

weeds and clear of surface water.

Live Stock.—Look carefully after all kinds, and see that the bleak winds of March do not blow too roughly upon them. In many sections this is the most trying of all months on all kinds of farm animals, and the humane master will be more than ever particular about seeing that none are allowed to suffer from insufficient rations or lack of shelter.

Plowing.—We have often dwelt upon the importance to the whole of the ensuing year's labors of a thorough performance of this work. We have always been advocates of deep plowing, except, of course, in such cases where there may be materials in the sub-soil noxious to vegetation, in which case the deepening and aration and fertilization of the lower stratum must proceed gradually. Where a good sod is well turned under, the roots of corn and tobacco both will revel in the porous coolness and the abundance of food which the rotting fibres produce in the Summer heats. Have everything,—teams, plows, gears,—ready for this important work.

Manures.—Provide in time your supply of commercial fertilizers; cart out and spread those made on the farm. Continue to gather together everything of any value on the farm which will swell the compost heap. The following on preparing home made super-phosphate, and on composting it with other materials, is timely, and is from the work of Dr. Pendleton.

noticed elsewhere:

"Super-phosphates may be manufactured at home, by gathering up a sufficient quantity of dry bones, making a large heap mixed with dry pine wood, and burning the whole mass to ashes. Pound and sift until the ash is reduced to a powdered mass. Now have ready a box, water-tight, of suitable dimensions, into which put the bone-ash, and add sufficient water to wet the mass thoroughly. Then take the brown acid of commerce, and to every gallon add about four gallons of water.

Pour on the moistened bone-ash this diluted acid, slowly,—keeping several hands stirring with wooden paddles. Great care must be taken in pouring the acid from the carboys, lest a droplet spirt in the eye, which might put it out. Old clothes and aprons should also be used, as it is impossible to protect the clothing from a sprinkling of acid. Continue to pour on the acid until the contents of the box become a semi-fluid mass

and all effervescence ceases.

As a general rule, one carboy of acid might be used on 300 lbs. of bone-ash. Some of the finest of the ashes, sifted through a fine sieve, should be reserved and added toward the last, as the first step in the drying process. This will serve to take up any of the acid which might not be appropriated. The stirring should be continued at intervals for eight or ten hours, or even longer, if the chemical action seems not to be completed. When the mass begins to dry and becomes cemented, the drying material should be used at once, and the stirring resumed, until the whole assumes a friable, pulverulent character.

The drying material may be prepared from well-rotted chip manure, thoroughly sifted and

air-dried, or sawdust, or the scrapings of the horse pound, or the dry earth from under an old house, or, if nothing better, fine sand. When thoroughly sifted and dried, add in sufficient quantities to effect the desired purpose.

quantities to effect the desired purpose.

Three carboys of acid (450 fbs.) to 900 fbs. of bone-ash, with say 650 fbs. of drying material, will prepare a ton of super-phosphate at a cost of about \$30 (to say nothing of the labor) about equal to most that you will find on sale in the markets; these vary from 10 to 33 per cent. of soluble bone-phosphate of lime. Seven hundred and fifty fbs. of this home-made super-phosphate made into a compost with 1,250 fbs. of cotton seed, or dry stable manure, will furnish a ton of good ammoniated super-phosphate, for about \$12 paid out for acid and bones.

By husbanding all the material of the farm, and buying bones in the neighborhood, a painstaking small farmer might make nearly enough for his own use without purchasing commercial fertilizers. As labor is money, it is proper to add it to the cost, and it takes no little labor, cere and skill to husband materials, make manure, and haul out and apply. The great advantage in concentrated fertilizers prepared by machinery, is in their being so portable and easy of application. Nevertheless, all farmers should make as much as they could conveniently for their near fields, purchasing what is most needed for the more distant."

The Dairy.

Discussion on Dairy Farming.

At the meeting of the State Agricultural Society on the 4th ult., the subject of "dairy farming" elicited considerable discussion. Mr. Davis argued that there was room for improvement in butter producing. A good quality was never a drug in the market. There was a great variety of butter seen in the markets, some of which is not fit to go upon the table, and is injurious to

health.

Mr. C. Lyon Rogers, of Baltimore county, said that one of the chief reasons for departing from the old mode of farming was labor, and another was railroad facilities. For instance, hav that has cost heavily must be turned into money in proportion to its cost. A short time ago the farmer within twelve to fifteen miles from the city could sit quietly at his home and await the request of some purchasing agent to contract for his crop of hay, comprising timothy, mixed, &c. Now nothing but timothy will be taken, and if the farmer refuses to sell it, the party desiring to purchase will send and get four to five hundred tons from the West, or somewhere else, compelling the use of clover hav for feeding cattle. Dairy farming, in form of work, comes in as a first choice, from the fact that there is less competiton, as milk is a perishable article, and will not bear long transportation. The cost of feeding cows, Mr. Rogers said, was twenty-five cents per day; the average of milk would be two and a half gallons a day per cow, which, at twenty cents per gallon, was fifty cents, leaving twenty-five cents profit per day, which gives a profit of from ninety to one hundred dollars for each cow a year, and this, be added, is selling hay at home for fourteen dollars per ton, besides the fertilizer, a strong inducement to dairy farming. Mr. Rogers also spoke of the purity of milk from cows fed on healthy food in the country, in contrast with that from cows fed on swill, &c., in the city.

Mr. Chas. K. Harrison stated that he obtained an average of two gallons and a fraction from his stable the year round, and that his mixture of linseed meal, corn meal and Patapsco middlings cost him thirteen and a half cents per cow per day, at the rate of ten pounds to the cow. When he fed clover hay he only gave eight pounds of this mixture, with as good a result, if not a better one, as regards the quality and quantity. He also stated that it cost him from eighteen to twentyfour cents to feed each cow, and her attendance cost him four cents, charging her with her proportion of the dairy labor, not including that on the farm, as he sold other produce to pay for it; but that if milk was the sole article sold, it should be charged with all the labor of the farm as well as the dairy. In reply to a question of Mr. Ditty's,-if he thought feeding linseed would injure the butter,—he said, that if fed largely it probably would, and that he knew cotton-seed meal would. He soils his cows during the summer months on rye, wheat, clover, oats and sowed corn. He stated, also, that he thought clover, both for soiling purposes and for hay to feed in winter, one of the best kinds of food for dairy

President Davis thought Maryland was peculiarly adapted for dairy purposes, both as regards soil and climate, and on account of the great abundance of spring water and running streams. The soil was adapted to the growth of natural grasses. He did not regard clover as being of so much value. It had too much water in it. Natural grass, he argued, was the true food for cattle.

Mr. Ditty thought the question of interest to be discussed was which was the more profitable, to sell milk or turn it into butter.

Mr. Lawrence said, location and water he regarded to be of much importance in dairy farming. Climate was not of so great importance. An indispensable article was a good dairy house. An indispensable article was a good dairy house. Clover, grass and clover hay would serve as a basis for feed, and other kinds of provender, such as corn fodder and roots, could be added. He thought it important that dairymen should raise their own cows. He did not attach so much importance to a choice of breeds—that was more a matter of individual opinion and location. Some wanted a black tail and a black nose, and were anxious that cows should have particular points about them. That seemed to be breeding for the eye. What the farmers wanted was breeding for the pocket. He preferred getting the best natives that were adapted to the purposes of the dairy.

Mr. Ditty urged the importance of procuring cows best adapted for milk producing. He thought that to breed natives would not be a money-making business. It was known that it took a hundred years to establish a particular breed of animals.

Experimental Farm Club, of Chester Co., Pa.

Messrs, Editors American Farmer:

A few extracts from the minutes of this farmers' club are given, trusting they may be of some general interest to your readers. This club meets at the office of the State experimental farm, West Grove, Chester co., Pa., on the last Thursday in every month, and embraces in its membership the most intelligent farmers in a circuit of ten or fifteen miles.

At the meeting on January 28 the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: For President, N. J. Sharpless; Vice-Presidents, Thos. Wood and Milton Conard; Secretary, J. I. Carter; Treasurer, D. C. Swayne.

New members were elected, as follows: David Z. Evans, Jr., and L. G. Ellison, of Cecil co., Md.; M. G. Brosius, H. Preston, J. Lawrence, and J. J. Chambers, of Chester co., Pa.

The President then appointed as a standing committee, to examine and test implements and machines brought to the club, Milton Conard, Job H. Jackson, F. Pyle, S. Linville and Thos. J. Edge. The treasurer reported ten dollars in the treasury, which, on motion, was forwarded to the Kansas "grasshopper sufferers."

J. I. Carter then gave the following experiment, in answer to a question given him at last meeting:

An Experiment testing the yield of butter from churning the milk of cows separately, and, in the other case, by mixing the milk.

Began the experiment January 13, and continued one week. The milk of each cow was accurately weighed, and one-half put in a pan, and skimmed in thirty-six hours; the other half mixed with half the milk from the other cowstested, and all treated alike as near as possible. The cows were fed with ten pounds cut fodder, eight pounds of beets, and four and a-half quarts of corn meal and wheat bran, equal parts, for morning feed; at noon, one-third of a sheaf of fodder; for the evening feed, the same quantity of meal, and three pounds of cut hay and seven pounds of uncut hay, all fed dry.

Result of Experiment.

The cows below named, in seven days gave as follows:

	Milk in seven days.		Cream of %		Butter of 1/4 the Milk.		Yield per week.		be, of Milk to one B. of Butter,	
	lbs.	ΘZ.	lbs.	OZ.	ms.	OZ.	ibs.	oz.	lbs.	OZ.
Julia	227	1	8	12	4	1	8	9	27	9
Beauty	203	2	6	3	2	10	5	4	38	7
Flora	164	14	8	9	3	8	7		23	5
Bloss	153	15	7	3	3	8	7		21	9
Mixed Milk	874		31	6	16	6			22	8
Whole yield of milk kept s Whole yield o	epara	ste.							13 16	11 6
Loss by churr	ning	seps	rate	у					2	11

The cows came in fresh, as follows: Julia, Dec. 11; Beauty, Dec. 16; Flora, Dec. 15; Bloss, Nov. 18. The cream from the separate lots churned harder.

Although this experiment did not have much practical bearing, because no dairyman would

want to keep his milk separate in this way, yet it is a satisfaction to feel that the most convenient way in this case is also the best, and I am sorry we cannot give any satisfactory explanation of the above results. If this farm was equipped as it should be with proper implements and appliances, we might make such observations during these experiments as would lead to scientific and reliable conclusions. We can only guess, however, that there might be two reasons why mixing good and poor milk together would do better than either separately. The poorer milk contains more casein, is heavier, and offers more resistance to the passage of the butter globules to the surface and, these globules, being smaller, also rise with more difficulty on that account. The addition of richer milk helps in both these respects. Again: After breaking of the butter, as it is called, the small globules in the poor milk gather with difficulty, but in the mixed milk the large globules aid in forming a proper nucleus for the gathering process. At any rate, the evident difficulty in gathering butter from poor milk indeates this as a plausible solution.

Several members expressed surprise at the result of this experiment, as it was contrary to the usual belief, but no explanation was offered. Thomas J. Edge then exhibited and explained several diagrams of a cow's stomach. showing the uses of its different parts. was done to prove his theory that it was advantageous to feed meal, or other concentrated food, mixed with coarse feed,—thereby insuring its passage into the first stomach, to be rechewed, and better fitted for complete digestion, in the 3d or 4th stomach, the latter of which furnishes the digestive secretions. Some discussion arose as to whether fine concentrated food did not pass directly into the 4th stomach, and a committee was appointed to examine into the subject by experiment, and report at next meeting. Thomas Wood then read an essay on "The best breed of cattle for this section." The essay contained many valuable statistics and figures, and the writer came to the conclusion that for general purposes the Durham was the best. This conclusion was strongly rebutted by Howard Preston, Thos. M. Harvey, Chas. B. Moore and others, on the ground that this was not a "beef growing" but a "butter making" district, beef making being a secondary consideration; and further that as a rule good gilt-edged butter could not be made without a large admixture of Alderney blood in the dairying herd. That no dairyman could go into Philadelphia markets now and get the top price, without he had Alderney butter. That taking Alderneys for a whole season, they would make as much butter as any other breed, and as their gross weight was so much less than the Durhams, they require less feed.

À committee reported a bill to protect sheep against dogs, which, after amendment, was referred back, to be presented to our legislature.

The implement committee examined an exceedingly ingenious and valuable machine for the destruction of potato bugs, cotton worms and other insects infesting plants and trees. It embraces an ingenious arrangement for distributing in spray any liquid poison, or offensive solution desired. As the distribution was

in the form of spray, it adhered readily to any part of the leaves, and was economical in the

quantity of fluid used.

The following questions were then referred: What is the best system of road mending? George Sharpless. Can Farmers' Clubs do more to cure the existing financial troubles by efforts to increase production, or by maturing plans and usages to lessen the wasteful expenditure of the fruits of labor? Referred to Howard Preston. Isaac Evans, of Delaware co., was appointed

essayist. Adjourned to meet at the usual time.

John J. Carter, Secretary.

Live Stock.

The Spring Care of Lambs.

Messrs. Editors American Farmer:

As lambs will soon begin to make their appearance, I will give a few hints as to the care of ewes and lambs. First, the ewes should be in good condition; if they are not, the grain should be increased, and they should be gotten in the best condition possible before lambing time. It would also be well to feed them bran mashes once a day, with a little oats, as it makes them give more milk. I believe the best time for lambs to come, in this climate, is as soon after the first of April as possible. If they come before this time, a great many will be apt to be lost, unless tight sheep-houses are furnished for them. If they come after this time, they will not get sufficient growth before winter. At this time the ewes should have the earliest cut hay.

If there are any ewes which do not give milk enough for their lambs, they should be separated from the flock and have extra feed; and the lambs may be fed milk (by the hand) till they are able to look out for themselves. Lambs should not be let out on cold, raw days; they will get chilled. If any lambs get chilled, a teaspoonful of whiskey, in a little milk, warmed, (ewe's milk is best) may be given them; it is better than to immerse them in a warm bath, or any other remedy I have ever tried. Lambs can be restored by this means, when so far gone that you can

hardly see them breathe.

Lambs should be docked when they are two or three weeks old. To do this properly, requires two persons—one to hold the lamb, while the other cuts the tail off. The operator should push, instead of pulling the tail, when he makes the cut; when the skin will nearly cover the end of the tail. The tail should be left about half an inch long on the under side. Castrating can be done at the time of docking, or two or three weeks after. The weather should be warm enough to prevent danger from cold, yet before flies become troublesome. When this operation is performed, some pour a little turpentine on the cut; others damp with tar, and other preparations are used; but no preparation is necessary if well done; at least, I have never used any. It should be done, though, at the right time.

I am glad to see the readers of the American Farmer are taking more interest in sheep, and in making their views known. To have a good agricultural paper, we must first support it, and then write for it; don't "hide your light under a

bushel," but tell us what you know. To get a dog law, send some good farmer, from each county, to the Legislature. The farmers are strong enough to do it, if they will stick together. Also shoot dogs, and use strychnine freely. Mr. Gilmer also makes some sensible remarks about water, &c. W. C. RIDGELY. marks about water, &c.
Bethany, Brooke Co., W. Va.

William Torr, the English Breeder.

Mesers. Editors American Farmer:

Devoted as your journal is to farming, a passing notice of one of England's men of mark, whose labors and life have ceased, will, it may be, have some interest to your readers.

William Torr, of Aylesbury, near Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, whose herd of short-horns was the product in a great measure of his own skill and judgment, passed away in his sixtysixth year. It may be a matter of small thought to those who merely look at a fat, well-fed animal, how such beauty and form are attained. Many men have wealth to buy, but the judgment to select and combine the different animals, choosing such as will bring out the perfect animal, is, I think, only the gift of the few. Knowing as I did him who has passed away simply from his magnificent animals which I was delighted to see at the Agricultural Shows in the old country, I am glad to know that his herd has its representatives among the breeders of first-class short-horns in this country. is well to keep alive attention to the importance of the breeder's work, since all have not capital and fewer still the ability to mix and combine all previous efforts. The man who has forever ceased to labor in his favored employment, permit me to say, had this.

Mr. Torr was a member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and vice-president of the Smithfield Cattle Show, as well as acting as judge at the numerous Cattle Shows in England, Ireland and Scotland, and an exhibitor of sheep and cattle who rarely failed to carry off some of

the first prizes with his animals.

THOMAS CROFT.

Spring Gardens, Charles Co., Md.

The Dog Warfare.

Mr. Dodge, in the January Report of the Department of Agriculture, has the following:— The warfare of dogs upon sheep still continues; the direct losses are a million of dollars annually, in wool and mutton, and, indirectly, even a larger sum in the repression of sheep-husbandry, and the consequent waste of a large percentage of the annual crop of grass; a crop more valuable than that of cotton or corn, throughout the Southern States and elsewhere in all dog-cursed sections of the country. The canine warfare is a badge of vagabondage, an indication of savagery and lawlessness inconsistent with a progressive state of agriculture. In communities where "every poor man keeps a dog, and every very poor man keeps two," the average legislative candidate dares not pledge himself to vote for a Until recently, only a few States in dog-law. which wool-growing is prominent had dog-laws, which is equivalent to saying that the ideas on which our agriculture was based were primitive, and its rural processes crude.

Horticulture.

The Pennsylvania Fruit-Growers' Society.

The annual meeting of this Society was held, as noticed in our last, on the 20th and; 21st January, at York, a town almost on the borders of Maryland. Many of the usually most active participants in the discussions of the Society were not present, and the proceedings, though interesting, lacked in some degree the animation seen during former sessions.

York is a busy place, with a number of factories, &c., but so far as we could see with few horticultural features, and not much apparant local enthusiasm in that regard. Indeed we may say that almost the only strictly horti-cultural establishment to be seen is that of Messrs. E. J. Evans & Co., a well-known and old-established nursery firm, which has long done a considerable Southern business, and occasionally presenting its productions through the medium of our advertising columns. They have a well-located and compact nursery, filled almost to the utmost with stock, healthy and Special attention seems given to the thriving. fruit department, but there is a general assortment of ornamental trees and shrubs, evergreen This firm also include in their and deciduous. line, the growth of roses, greenhouse and bedding plants, &c., and a general seed business. having for the transaction of the latter a very neat store in George street. Shortly before our visit to their place, their large greenhouses had been nearly entirely destroyed by fire, but they had energetically repaired damages and had a full stock in process of propagation.

Among the manufacturing establishments here are the extensive agricultural implement works of Mr. A. B. Farquhar, whose name and productions are known over the whole country, but especially, perhaps, in the Southern States to the needs of whose farmers many of his specialties are particularly adapted. This house is well known to the readers of the American Farmer from its prominent advertisement in our

supplement.

But, to return to the Fruit-growers, we give a synopsis of the

Address of President Heiges.

who, though an educator by profession, is by choice a successful and enthusiastic fruit-grower.

He expressed his gratification at the society meeting in York, near which place had originated some very valuable fruits, distinguished for their productiveness and hardiness, not more than for their keeping qualities. Of apples he named the Cheese, Creek and York Imperial, and of peaches two which are of great promise.

Turning to the consideration of matters of practice connected with fruit-growing, thought an error was too often committed of overdosing vegetation. Humic acid, that active chemical principle by which vegetable matter becomes converted into humus, is, when in solution, too powerful for vegetables, and fresh manure, its abundant source, is a cause of disease. The dark coffee-colored liquid which runs from the bottom of manure piles is nearly pure concentrated humic acid, and this having been diluted and applied to strawberries, raspberries, cauliflowers and cabbage, killed every plant. The blight, unhealthy development of wood, cracking of fruit, all are due to the use of undecomposed and fermenting manures.

In fruit-growing there is no such thing as copying nature. If we did that, each tree would produce but one fruit; but we want one hundred, one thousand, ten thousand fold. Natural laws are subservient to art, and they must be so

in producing fruit in abundance.

With many it has become almost an axiom that lime is injurious to fruit trees, but, notwithstanding so many farmers never allow its use on their orchards, it is very beneficial. It has a four-fold action: First, it is an element in the constitution of fruit. Second, it makes available insoluble silica. The gloss on the apple and pear, the blush on the plum, the bloom on the peach, are all silica. Third, it acts mechanically in loosening tough soils. Fourth, it renders available the potash in the soil, which composes so great an element of the leaves

and twigs and trunks of trees.

Mr. H. said one of the very best and cheapest forms of plant food for aiding in the production and maturing of fruit is wood ashes. He objected to the rage for large fruits—their flavor never being so good, nor the profit in raising them so great, as with those of less size; argued also against the "plant patent" as opposed to integrity and honor, and said the adoption of a system of patenting new fruits would produce braggarts, liars and thieves. There is a higher recompense than dollars and cents—the originator of a good fruit is a benefactor of mankind; and whilst other artists deal only with plastic and inanimate materials, the grower of plants contends against living forces and the elements of Nature!

How to Cultivate, Manure and Prune.

Mr. Thomas Meehan told how he would do it. Planting is done at too much expense, money being thrown away in preparing the land. He planted an orchard on rocky ground used for many years for farming purposes. He plowed it first—it was in sod—with a two-horse plow and planted it in potatoes; when the crop was dug in early fall, the ground was harrowed and rye sown. When the rye was cut, the trees—1,500—apple, pears, peaches, plums and cherries, were planted in the stubble in holes one or two feet wide by common laborers, and all in three days by two men. No skill directed their movements, and the trees were only slightly pruned.

The next year the ground was mown for hay, and it has been mown every year since, producing two to three tons of hay to the acre. Trees are all healthy and comprise every variety, the shoots of many the past season, a dry one, being from one to four and averaging

two feet.

He keeps up fertility of trees by taking surface soil from fence rows, ditch and road scrapings, and puts this around the trees as far as the roots extend. On the grass he puts yearly from \$6 to \$8 of super-phosphate to the acre and this maintains its luxuriance. In his case he does very little pruning. This in orchards ought to be governed by soil and situation. In sandy, give a taller stem than in heavier soil. There is generally too much pruning. Repress undue growth of any branches and maintain an equilibrium. Cut off hidebound, weakened shoots, allowing them to be replaced by younger ones.

President Heiges does not believe in pruning.

President Heiges does not believe in pruning. It is allowing a tree to expend its force for two or three years and then cutting away what

is produced.

Mr. Brinton plants his trees in potatoes or other crops and manures well, but he has to buy the fertilizer or take it from the yard. When there is no pruning there is very poor fruit. The tree becomes too thick and the fruit suffers,

becoming imperfect.

Mr. J. I. Carter said his experience was the reverse of Mr. Meehan's. He had an orchard very sickly and worn out, and no manure, no fence corners, &c. So he put in the plow and broke up a tough timothy sod, giving air, light and moisture to the roots. This acted the same as a manure, and the portion plowed up improved wonderfully in the character of the fruit and the appearance of the trees. Believes the plow the most efficient way to keep an orchard in good condition, and believes the grass plan causes deterioration.

Mr. J. B. Jones, of N. Y., discouraged continual plowings, by which the land is seriously injured. Mr. Meehan's plan might do for young orchards, but an old one could never be renovated in that way. Fresh and unfermented manures injure trees; commercial manures or well-rotted composts should be used to keep

up the fertility of orchards.

Mr. H. M. Engle has seen equally good and bad crops produced by either plan.

Mr. Evans thinks we over-plow and overraanure. Bore testimony to the condition of Mr. Meehan's trees, and says his method compared to the other is gradual training as against spasmodic culture and spasmodic training.

Mr. Josiah Hoopes thought there was a misapprehension on this subject. We can manure in grass as readily as in mellow ground. The feeding roots of the trees are those immediately at the surface; the deep ones only hold the tree in place. These feeding roots are destroyed as soon as we plow and harrow the ground. They must have access to air and light, and therefore are near the surface. Keep them cool and shady by growing grass, and by giving fertilizers; the grass may be cut and the soil not be impoverished for the trees. Thinks the system of cultivating bearing trees founded on a fallacy.

Mr. Carter inquired whether a corn field was to be treated on the same principle and was answered by

Mr. Evans that corn was an annual and fruit trees perennials—as different as hogs and humans.

Mr. Pennypacker gave his experience where he cultivated an orchard planted four years ago, whilst a neighbor planting at the same time put his in grass, and the cultivated trees are New two-thirds larger than the others.

Mr. Meehan said, in Mr. Carter's case, having no manure to feed both crops, he killed one to feed the other. It is also well known that with corn even very late culture will injure the crop. The true principle of fruit-culture is to furnish food to the roots, and different treatment is needed in different soils.

Mr. Jones said coal ashes are exceedingly useful to put around trees, stimulating the trees and making a good mulch, and surpassing in

their effects good composts.

Mr. Hoopes said for mellowing heavy clay

soils coal ashes have no equals.

Mr. Landis found them very effective as a protection against mice in a young orchard. Dug the ground away and put ashes some inch or two deep and had no trouble afterwards with

Mr. Carter had tried bones and wood ashes on fruit trees in comparison, and found the bones far ahead. In fact he found whatever did best for one crop did best for all, and wherever you find a good manure for corn you have one which will suit your trees.

Mr. Brinton asked, Is cultivation manure? Thomas Meehan manures and does not cultivate; Joseph Harris manures by cultivation. How reconcile the apparant contradiction?

Maintaining the Fertility of Large Orchards.

Mr. J. B. Jones said one of the largest orchardists in his section. Mr. Yeomans, believes in seeding between the trees and in mulching; but as he cannot get much mulch he plows continually. Sows rye, allows it to blossom and plows it under; then sows corn and plows it under and sows rye again. His is a successful apple orchard, with full crops every year. His pear orchard was planted and kept cultivated for eight to twelve years, then seeded to grass and the trees mulched.

Mr. A. W. Sweeney, of Maryland, thought the cheapest plan was to apply manure to the surface, and was opposed to plowing all orchards, except those of peaches. Gets all his crop of hay from his orchard, the balance of his farm being in cultivation. Has used ashes and bought fertilizers, liking especially ground bone.

Mr. Carter found dissolved South Carolina rock a very cheap fertilizer and would suggest its trial in orchards. Clover can be raised with it very cheaply and profusely. Recommends growing clover and turning it under to improve

the orchard.

Mr. Meehan said peaches have deeper feeding roots than other trees, hence the more necessity of feeding them than other fruits. Where two crops are grown in peach orchards care must be taken to abundantly fertilize. When you have manure it is far better to keep peaches in grass, mulching and surface manuring. If you have not the materials for manuring then you had better plow.

President Heiges on the Pium Curculio.

Not being able to exhibit the fruit itself, Mr. H. showed a photograph of magnificent clusters of Coe's Golden Drop, but said he had no diffi-culty in raising crops of any kind. Tried the jarring plan for the curculio and found it did not do. Had one tree tied by a rope to his pump

handle, but the Turk became educated to the

jarring.

His means of conquering him were by the use of the most putrid whale-oil soap he could get, dissolved in water, and by a hydropult or simple pump the suds were thrown from a tub over the tree, beginning as soon as the blossoms drop, and repeating after every shower of rain until the plum gets so hard that the insect ceases to work. This solution will not kill the Curculio but is very noxious to them.

Grafting Cherries and Grapes.

Inquiries being made as to propriety of top grafting natural cherries, some recommended and others opposed. Mr. Jones says to graft cherries it is necessary to cut the scions in winter and graft very early, before a bud swells. Mr. Meehan said farmers near him take the wild cherries—Mazzards—four or five inches in diameter and cleft-graft them and never fail: but cherries to be successfully grafted must be in vigorous health.

Mr. Carter wanted to know whether the Telegraph grape cracks generally, and whether any-

thing can be done with the Delaware.

Mr. Meehan never knew a native grape to crack; but he knows of no grape, no matter crack; but he knows of no grape, no matter to what disease it is subject, but that grafted on the Clinton and Concord, does not become as hardy and perfect as they. The grape should be grafted in September or October, as soon as the leaf falls. The union then takes place almost immediately. The best mode is to graft two or three inches below the collar—cleft-grafts—and cover with earth. Tons and tons of Concord and Clinton cuttings have been sent to France for stocks.

Mr. Jones gave some instances where scions of Iona and Catawba on Isabella and Concord roots had so destroyed the character of the roots that the stock is now no better than the faulty

vines.

Cultivation of Peaches.

Mr. Israel Garretson read a paper on this topic. Recommends deep surface and sub-soil plowing before planting. There must be plenty of nutritious material to grow peaches, and the trees must make wood growth. Strongly recom-mended budding on stocks from natural seed. Spring is the best season to plant, and the proper depth to plant is that at which the trees stood in the nursery.

President Heiges inquired, why use natural

seed? If budded trees are healthy, why should

trees from their seed be diseased?

Mr. H. M. Engle thought it was a law of nature that as we improve the fruit the seed deteriorates. In improved peaches the seed is often small and imperfect. When the soil is naturally adapted to the peach, thinks sub-soiling

superfluous.

Mr. Hiller said the peach crop is more reliable with him and the yellows less destructive than in former years. He has seen trees unmistakably affected with the yellows, restored to health by cultivation. This especially when there had been no fruit for several years. From his orchard of 4½ acres, he got the fourth year, 87 bushels; the fifth, 325 bushels; the sixth, 340 bushels; the seventh, 50 bushels; the eighth was a failure from winter killing; the ninth, 52)

bushels; and the aggregate receipts from the orchard for the whole time was \$2,500. His trees are Early Rareripe, Crawford's Late, Old Mixon. Hale's Early rots. The same speaker said cow dung plastered around the trees at the collars was a defence against the borer.

Mr. Evans said he had seen Hale's Early trees treated by President Heiges with wood ashes, which matured fruit highly colored and entirely free from rot, and the only trees in that section

that were.

Mr. Jones thought the seed of natural fruit is large and vigorous, and that when the fruit is cultivated the pits fail to grow, becoming shrunken and imperfect. The seed from the canning houses is very likely to be diseased.

President Heiges thought we stimulate growth too much. Having used alkaline salts in preference to animal manures, he succeeded where others failed. Of four trees of Hale's Early from the same nursery row, three did not produce eight peaches, whilst the fourth gave three bushels. To this one he had applied half a bushel of unleached hickory ashes in the fall, and a peck of the same just when the fruit began to color.

Mr. Pennypacker from 10 Hale's Early trees had sold last season \$32 worth of peaches. Tannery ashes had been used on them.

Mr. Carter suggested muriate of potash as

a substitute for wood ashes.

Mr. Josiah Hoopes said it is now established that all rot in fruits is a fungoid growth. Microscopic plants are to be seen in various stages of development going rapidly through all the tissues of the fruit. Alkaline salts, like potash, soda and lime, kill these fungoid growths.

Mr. Brinton gave his experience with natural and budded fruit. The fruit on latter did not do so well, but at the end of sixteen years all the trees were gone, and there was no difference in the duration of life of the two kinds.

Mr. Purple said his trees were kept healthy by the use of *coal* ashes, and he had known the 'yellows' cured by a dressing of guano.

Mr. Garretson said as soon as his trees get the 'yellows' he cuts them away and is done with them. Finds that where soils are enriched with stable manure the fruit is always a failure.

Mr. Sweeney said he planted out a number of natural trees from a fence row, and others, budded. The natural trees died first, and not one dozen out of 250 survived as long as the budded trees. Has not eaten a peach of his own growing for fifteen yeras.

Is it Profitable to Raise many Varieties?

Mr. S. W. Noble said such kinds as are popularly known are most profitable for market; and varieties ought to be adopted to local demands.

Mr. Hiller said he had 70 or 80 named pears, of which only half a dozen are productive, good and profitable, especially the last. These are Doyenne d'Ete; Manning's E!izabeth; Bartlett; Seckle, Beurre d'Anjou; Lawrence. For home use would not object in 100 trees to having thirty or forty kinds.

Bartlett blighted a good deal the past season. It was stated here that unleached ashes or air-slaked lime will kill the slug on pears.

Mr. Meehan thought the testing of new kinds of fruits was a benefaction to fruit-growers. Even if they fail we can top-graft with better sorts. One planting 1,000 trees might plant 50 varieties, one tree of a kind, and find thus the best for his own use. The pleasure also is very great of testing new fruits.

Pear Blight.

It was the general belief that '73 was the worst year for blight in twenty-five years, and the opinion seemed to prevail that highly worked and well-fertilized trees were more liable to it than others.

President Heiges said he cannot raise the

Bartlett on account of blight.

Mr. Carter described a special form of blight which he thought peculiar to the Seckle. It showed itself first by a deadening of the bark, a depression or indentation next being visible, and then an induration which worked around the limba and trunk. Slitting up the bark seemed sometimes beneficial.

Mr. Jones said the Flemish Beauty is the hardiest of pears, yet very subject to blight. Recommended planting pears on best soils well underdrained, and the kinds least liable to blight. Try to protect from severe cold by shelter belts, and from excessive heat by mulchings. Avoid stimulating manures. This is all we can do.

Mr. Meehan said a great advance has been made in vegetable pathology, due principally to the researches of French and German observers. Climate has nothing to do with blight. On his own land has never seen fire-blight in a single case, whilst five or six miles off an orchard of 1,000 trees was entirely swept away by it. He is a strong believer in its fungoid origin. Fire-blight is, in his opinion, a fungus feeding on the inner bark of the tree. Other species feed on other barks,—the cellular, the bark in the axils of the leaves, &c. It is not clear whether the seed of the fungi come through the roots or the bark, but probably in both ways. Mr. Wm. Saunders believes they come through the bark only and therefore recommends washes of sulphur and lime. Old farmers whitewash their trees and this improves their health very much.

The Most Valuable Ornamental Evergreens and their Treatment.

Mr. Josiah Hoopes read a paper, prepared with much care, on this topic. As this gentleman is the acknowledged authority on this great division of trees, we regret that our sketch is not more full and perfect, his descriptions being exceedingly clear and concise, and his style harmonious and pleasing. He said of the reliable species of conifera, such as are to be depended upon all the time, and not only hardy but exempt from the attacks of fungi and insects, and therefore useful for the adornment of our homes, there are two classes—one of larger growth; the other of smaller size.

Where there is ample space to devote to ornamentation, the Scotch, Australian and White Pines are reliable and serviceable. The Table Mountain Pine (P. pungens) is curious and attractive. The Hemlock is one of the most graceful and useful trees, far preferable to the Deodar cedar,—more graceful, more majestic and more reliable. The Norway Spruce is the most valuable and reliable of all evergreens—hardy,

rapid of growth, and symmetrical in shape; and some of its varieties are curious and ornamental. The White Spruce has a beautiful glaucous tint, is of a dense habit, of a conical outline and entirely reliable. Of Nordman's Fir, he asked, is there to-day one more beautiful, more unexceptionable, more reliable? Of a rich dark glossy tint, regular in outline, it is a rapid grower and eminently hardy. The Siberian Fir, (Abies Pichta) is a tree of dense habit, of dark color, distinctive character and a favorite with all lovers of trees. The Cephalonian Fir is a noble and great tree, and among the most beautiful of the genus, but not without some drawbacks, the main one being its tendency to lose its leader, in which respect the American Balsam Fir and the European Silver Fir resemble it. The American Arbor Vitæ makes a fine specimen tree and is justly popular for hedges.

The Retinosporas, a new genus discovered in Japan, are beautiful, hardy, not affected by drought, and deserve to have a few representatives in even small collections. Among the best

are R. obtusa, plumosa, squarrosa.

Of the smaller coniferæ, the Swiss Stone Pine (P. cembra) is one of the best, of a bright color, regular form and undoubtedly reliable. P. mugho is another especially valuable. The Siberian Arbor Vitæ is unexcelled in this class for compact growth, good color and hardiness.

Of the Junipers, the Chinese, the common one, and the Red Cedar are all handsome, useful trees; and a new and promising introduction is the Umbrella Pine of Japan—Standish's Thuiopsis. Of the Yews, too, many are invaluable for small places, notably the English, Irish,

Golden and Weeping kinds.

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The care of conifers is no great mystery, but they repay any extra attention given them. August is the best time to remove them. Mulch them and throw water over the tops. Give manure in water. Never trim up the trunks-this is opposed to every canon of good taste. In transplanting, do not for an instant let the roots be exposed to the air; but sprinkle them with water and success will be assured.

Mr. Hoopes repeated that Nordman's Silver Fir is the most valuable evergreen ever introduced into America—superior to every native species, unsurpassed in beauty and entirely reliable in

point of hardiness.

Mr. Meehan said he thinks it almost hopeless to do anything with the California evergreens on the Atlantic slope. Believes the decay of the coniferæ is assisted by the use of unfermented manures, the disease being communicated by fungoid growths. The former idea of evergreens not wanting manures is a great mistake, but heating manures should be avoided. The Japanese evergreens thrive here as well as the others fail. Thinks the Umbrella Pine one of the most beautiful of these, but a very slow grower. Protection against winds is the great twenty years. secret of success with evergreens. Where shelter belts exist, even the half hardy conifere miles of road will stand very severe Winters uninjured.

Hedges vs. Fences.

Mr. H. M. Engle said, best of all were no

American Arbor Vitæ. The Norway Spruce will not bear pruning; and the Scotch and Swiss Pine and Hemlock are too slow growers when young. The Osage Orange stands unrivalled among deciduous hedges; though next comes the Honey Locust, whose strong thorns make it formidable, and it is entirely hardy. The Osage Orange is cheaper and a quicker grower than any other, and is almost the exclusive hedge plant of this country. Where post and rail fence will cost \$1.50, it will cost 25 cts. The former lasts 25 years with repairs; the latter is perpetual. The interest on the cost of the fence will keep the hedge in good condition.

Mr. Hoopes said the N. Y. Horticultural Society endorsed the Honey Locust, probably because the Osage Orange is tender in Northern

Mr. Evans said we must ultimately resort to live fences, and in his latitude (York, Pa.,) there is nothing better than the Osage; but that the hedge we want is the Hedge of the Law! Any fence is unnecessary, and the heaviest tax the farmer pays is the fence tax.

Mr. Carter said young hedges should be pruned in Winter; but, when grown, prune

twice, in early and late Summer.

Mr. Meehan thought it would cost 15 cents a rod a year to keep Osage Orange hedges in repair, but prefers live fences to wood ones, and thinks the Honey Locust preferable to the Osage, which has no spines on any but the young wood while the locust sends out thorns from old wood. So too where there is likely to be neglect the locust is preferable. Privet is subject to a blight and will not stand a warm climate. The Pyracantha is an excellent hedge, but of very slow growth. The Eleagnus, or Silver Thorn, is likely to be one of the best hedge plants we have. It grows slowly the first year; the second, three or four feet. Grows very thick and makes spines as it grows. The Honey Locust and Osage Orange both become trees, but the Eleagnus never grows very high, and is a self-thickener, almost evergreen and perfectly hardy.

Mr. Hoopes has an Osage hedge, twenty years planted, a perfect model of denseness and utility: whilst one of Honey Locust of fifteen years is poor, straggling, with no suckers at the bottom.

Mr. Meehan intended nothing derogatory to a well-kept Osage hedge, than which there is nothing better.

Mr. Brinton opposed hedges. Let us grow timber and make fences. We want the timber, and its growth should be encouraged. Ten acres of timber land will keep a farm of 100 acres in fencing.

Mr. Bartram said at present prices iron fences are cheaper than wood. A neighbor of his has one-third of his farm so fenced and has had

Mr. Gruver said in his State (Ohio) there were miles of roads with no fences. Horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, geese, are prohibited from running at large, and when any are found on the roads any one may turn them into the pound; and fences! Let stock be cared for on the farm. Of to recover them their owner must pay a penalty ornamental hedges probably the best is the or they are forfeited. Putting Itself Right on the Record.

The Society, after some further discussion, passed unanimously a resolution to this effect: That it is the sense of this Society that a general law should be passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, prohibiting the running at large of horses, cattle, sheep and swine.

Reports from other States.

Mr. Jones, of Western N. Y., and Mr. Gruver, of Ohio, being called upon made very interesting statements of the prosperity and progress of their respective societies, the aid received from their States, and in fruit-growing, especially, the very important work each was doing for the people. Mr. Wm. B. Sands, of the American Farmer, asked to report progress in Maryland, was obliged to say that up to last year, for nearly twenty years there had been, with a single exception, no local, county or State Horticultural Society, but that we have now struggling into existence a State Society which it was hoped would become an ornament and an influence for good in the State. This Society had in contemplation the holding of a Peach Show in August next, peaches being the horticultural specialty of Maryland, and it was expected to be of a character which would do honor to the State, and give our friends some idea of her capacity in that line.

The Grape Phylloxera and the Yellows on Peach Trees.

Messrs. Editors American Furmer :

Thanks for your loan of Prof. Riley's very able report. I have read with great interest his extended and to me thorough account of the grape phylloxera, and have been surprised at the amount of learning and minute observation that has been brought to the study of this insect; but I must confess no less surprise at the little value for practical good resulting from so much patient thought and skill. I feel strongly inclined to believe, that if the scientist and practicioner can be made to understand each other, much greater benefit will result from the research of the scientist.

No one, uneducated in it, has a higher appreciation of science than I have, and I yield to none in admiration of the men who have given their time to the minute investigations necessary in the study of Entomology, and who by their patient labor have been great benefictors to all engaged in agronomical pursuits. If our State Agricultural College had retained its Professor of entomology, his services might have been of more value to this fruit-growing section of our State, than ten times the amount of the endowment. I hope, therefore, I shall be pardoned for saying, that it would be better if in the publications intended for the general reader, Entomologists would not indulge in such profuse nomenclature, made up of high-sounding derivatives enough to produce confusion among themselves, as it has already confounded the practical fruit-grower.

Prof. Riley says that Dr. Fitch first called public attention to this insect, in 1856; and that it was subsequently treated of by several American authors, but that they all referred to the leaf-louse, and never dreamed that the

insect existed in another type on the roots, until the disease on the grape vine became serious in France. Then, in 1868, Prof. Planchon announced, that this disease was due to the puncture of a minute insect belonging to the plant-louse family, (Aphida,) and at once bestowed upon it the name of Phyllozera, and this, after having run the gauntlet of about a dozen others, is the name by which it is now generally known. Of the rapid spread of the disease produced by this insect, and its calamitous effect, wherever it appeared, the peachgrower may have read much; but with this profuse nomenclature can it be a matter of wonder that he should fail to recognize in it the Aphis, which, if not identically the same insect that is destroying the grape vine, yet is one of the same family with identically the same habits.

The fact that the Aphis is parthenogenitic, and oviperous as well as viviperous, is a matter of interest to the intelligent fruit-grower, but not of such vital importance as is the habit of the insect, and its food, during its natural life. A correct knowledge of this will enable the practical man to enter into a contest with this insidious host, and accomplish its destruction. Gnielin enumerates seventy species of Aphis, and says, "they infest an endless variety of plants, and, that each species is particularly attached to one kind of plant only."

The observations of Mr. Curtis on the Aphides, in the sixth volume of the transactions of the Linneæn Society, are chiefly intended to show that they are the principal cause of blight in plants, and the sole cause of honey-dew. He says, "they live entirely on vegetables; preferring the young shoots, on account of their tenderness; the loftiest tree is no less liable to their attacks than the most humble plant, and sometimes the root is the object of their attack; he has seen them in great numbers on the roots of lettuce and the whole crop rendered sickly and of no value."

Dr. Richardson, in a paper on the Aphis published in Vol. 41 of the Philosophical Transactions, says, "the great variety of species which occurs in this insect, makes an inquiry into their particular nature not a little perplexing; but by reducing them, under their proper genus, the difficulty is considerably diminished. We may reasonably suppose all insects comprehended under any distinct genus, to partake of one general nature; and by diligently examining any particular species, we may thence gain some insight into the nature of all the rest." It is to the Aphis, as found on the peach tree, that my observation has been directed, and believing that the establishment of new facts will aid an enlightened comprehension of the habits of this insect, and lead to the adoption of measures for its extermination, is my reason for troubling you with this communication.

To me it seems wondrous, that the first published account of this insect should have been made by Dr. Fitch, so late as 1856, when at that time nearly the whole of the peach orchards of New Jersey, had been destroyed by a disease known as the Yellows, which disease is now generally believed by peach-grovers to have been caused by the Aphis, the trees being affected similarly to the grape vine when infested by

them. Fifty thousand acres planted in peach trees, in two counties only of that State, had been destroyed by the Yellows prior to 1850. This is fact, net fancy. Mr. Isaac Pullen, of Hightstown, N. J., who was an experienced nurseryman and fruit-grower, than whom no man in the State was better qualified, by his intelligence and close observation, to speak ex cathedra on this matter, showed me in June, 1858, an orchard that had been planted four years, and was then on its last legs, with millions of Aphis upon the leaves, and billions more, of identically the same insect, upon the roots. Of all the trees we pulled up for examination, (and we pulled till tired) the small fibrous roots were dead, and in a state of decay, whilst roots as large as my finger, over which the hordes of Aphis had just passed, to fresh fields of pasture, were entirely sapless. I was on a visit to Mr. Pullen, to learn something of the appearance of the Yellows, and to get his views of the cause, and was not surprised, when he rose up from the examination of a tree, to hear him emphatically exclaim, "this is the Yellows, and this the profane wretch that causes it." this, within less than one hundred miles of Dr. Fitch, who did not know that he had so near him the grandest field ever explored by a naturalist; whilst the poor grower, ignorant of the habits of the insect that was destroying his orchard, and unable to combat with him, had quietly to submit. But thanks to Prof. Riley and M. Planchon, light begins to dawn. I am not a scientist, and have only a superficial knowledge of any branch of Entomology, and fear I shall be deemed temerarious in commenting on the opinions of the learned, but the interest I have in this matter must be my excuse. My object is to establish facts, so as to form a base for operations, and this can best be done by the united effort of the practicians and the

For the past twenty years, I have been largely engaged in growing fruit, my principal crop being peaches. My attention being called to the Aphis in 1858 by Mr. Pullen, I have made this insect a subject of careful observation, and will, in as few words as possible, state the manner and the results, with my conclusions.

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In 1856, I planted my first large orchard of peach trees—about two hundred acres—using trees of my own growing, except on about five acres at one corner of the field, on which I planted trees bought in New Jersey. The trees were all planted in good soil; were well attended to; grew finely, and presented such a healthy and handsome appearance, that I did not dream of disease, nor of Aphides on the roots, and did not look for them. In the month of May, 1860, four years after planting, I first saw the Aphis on the leaf; I then looked for and found them in great numbers on the roots, but confined entirely to the New Jersey trees; none on the trees of my own raising, except those in close contiguity to the Jersey trees. This induced me to believe, that the insect had been brought from New Jersey; and that there was a periodicity in this mutation of the insect; and that, like the Cicada, and the apple and peach borers, the Aphis leaves its home in the ground for generation only. Subsequent observation

has confirmed this belief, and formed the groundwork for the following conclusions: That the insect first gets into an uninfected district by flying, or is carried by the winds, or whilst in the larva state, by the natural drainage of the soil, or by importation in the plants from infested districts; that immediately after the larvæ state, the insect goes into the ground, not to hibernate, my dear Professor, but to find and to establish its home upon the rootlets of the trees, and there remain during nearly the whole of their natural lives, bringing forth their parthenogenitic young, in vast numbers, and all alike to engage in the work of destruction, by feeding upon the sap of the small roots, thus literally taking the life blood of the tree, at the fountain-head. They follow up the course of the roots, leaving death and decay behind them, until the period arrives when generation becomes again necessary for the perpetuation of their species. The Aphis then comes out of the ground and lays its eggs in the tender shoots and leaves, thus completing the cycle of their natural lives, leaving behind them a progeny so numerous, that, unless baffled by the skill of the scientist, or husbandman, the cultivation of our choicest fruit must be abandoned.

The insect on our peach trees, if not the same is I think identical in habit with that on the grape vine. These conclusions are the result of practical observations only, and may, or may not, be verified by scientific research; but I think they are in the main sustained, by some of the experiments and investigations of entomologists. I shall not stop to quote in proof of this, but proceed to notice a few other matters.

Prof. Riley says the insect thrives less, and is therefore less injurious, upon sandy soil. I have found the converse of this to be true, and have also found them more numerous upon clay soil, well cultivated, than upon the same soil half cultivated; and a still greater difference, when the soil was covered with heavy sward; and have therefore concluded that in a friable soil, the insect's movements are unimpeded, which could not be the case in heavy sward or compact clay.

Now, may not this be the reason why the insect was found at Mr. Meehan's, in the pruned Clintons under cultivation, and not found upon the unpruned, growing in a sward? The Professor can hardly think that increased length of vine could keep the insect from the roots. not the difference produced by this insect on the leaves of the different plants which it infests due more to the peculiar idiosyncrasy of the plants, than to any difference in the species of the insect? May not the same insect produce a gall on the Clinton grape, and a curl on the peach leaf? If Professor Riley will come to River-side, and it would give me great pleasure to have him do so, I will show him that our insect is no unimportant animal; and, though he is disposed to treat him cavalierly, as not entitled to the respect of his high-named brother, the Phylloxera, yet the Aphis Persica, as he calls him, because he happens to dwell among peach trees, is no insignificant enemy to be disposed of by the Lady Bird; nor are our orchard interests so trifling, as to be committed to such insufficient protec-tion. I think all the Lady Birds in the State of Missouri could have grown fat from the Aphis on a single row of trees, in some of our orchards, last season. If the Professor will come I will take him to Mr. Kerr's nurseries, and let him see that the insects were not conquered by their enemies; and did not cease their injuries in June, or July, as he thought they would, but, that they are now on the roots, out of the reach of their natural enemies, doing ten times more damage than they did when on the leaves last summer. He can also see here, in numerous orchards, large colonies, now on the roots, including the mothers of many generations, the half grown, and the infants just brought to life, all engaged in the work of destruction.

No intelligent orchardist, seeing this insect at work, and the work when done, can for a moment question, that the Aphis is the cause of disease in the peach trees; as it is, beyond doubt, the cause of disease in the grape vine. The disease is not caused by fungus, or mildew, and there is no appearance of either, on the roots, other than that produced by the exudation of honey dew, from the insect. These exudations, when the insect is on the leaves, falling upon the bright new wood, produce spots like that left by burnt grains of gunpowder. Our trees are now full of such soot-like spots, caused by the dropping of this honey dew, where the insect was so numerous on the leaves last season.

In New Jersey the peach belongs to the past! The same may be said of the upper part of the State of Delaware, and if this insect is to be left to its natural enemies, it will not be long before our entire peninsula, the finest peachgrowing region of the world, will be brought to the same deplorable condition. May we not hope, that some one with spade and chemicals, will come to the rescue, and that though the Phylloxera vastatrix, and the Aphis Persicae be not identically the same when under the microsope, they are so in habit, and what will serve as sauce for the goose, will do for the gander? this end I have made some experiments, which may possibly, at some time, be made known EDWD. WILKINS to the public. Riverside, Md., Feby. 2d, 1875.

How Shall we Maintain the Fertility of Orchard Soils.

Mesers. Editors American Farmer :

This of course can be done from the resource of the barn-yard and compost heaps, but for large orchards it cannot be allowed in sufficient quantities, for the farmer has other and pressing uses for the main bulk of his manure. How then shall we supply this requisite and enable the fruit trees to sustain themselves year after year under the exhaustive process of bearing full crops? We answer, by the judicious application of the clover and plaster system; and we should manage it in this way:

As no small grain crops are allowable in an orchard, old or young, we propose following any kind of hoed crops or a fall fallow, with clover alone, sowed in Fall or Spring, and highly dressed with plaster; and the next Spring a full allowance of plaster. The crop thus produced should be turned under early the next Fall with a two-horse plow—with the precaution

not to disturb the roots of the trees. Harrow down at every plowing. No grazing of cows, but the rankest spots should be mowed, and the swaths placed under the trees of less vigorous growth as a mulching.

It would be best not to grow any kind of grass or clover immediately under the trees. The next Spring refallow and sow broadcast the common field pea. These have roots equal to clover. When the peas commence ripening, turn them under and there will still remain clover seed enough to renew that crop if desired. The improvement of the soil, however, will now be sufficient for the present wants of the trees, and the ground not occupied by them, as in young orchards, could be next put in hoed crops or drilled fodder corn to be cultivated with the plow; or any crop that would require culture and does not ripen seed.

J. FITZ.
Keswick Depot, Albemarle Co., Va.

Potomac Fruit-Growers' Association.

Messrs. Editors American Farmer:

At the February meeting, Major King, pursuant to appointment, opened a discussion on

The Cultivation and Uses of the Quince.

The cultivation of this fruit, if properly carried on, would prove more profitable to our people than going to Florida and spending their money in the purchase and cultivation of orange trees. In our market quinces seldom sell for less than seventy-five cents per peck-six to eight cents This fruit deserves systematic cultivaapiece. tion instead of the careless system of a tree here and there in the corners of fences, and in wet places, untrimmed and choked by weeds. Among the varieties may be named the Angers, the Apple, Orange and the Pear Quince. The Angers, though used for dwarfing pears, yields an excellent fruit. The Apple Quince is the most cultivated. The Pear Mammoth is an improved variety of this quince. In New York a grower raised some \$500 from one-third of an acre, from the fruit of this variety, the fourth year from planting. The Pear Quince is not as prolific and the fruit is not so desirable as the other varieties. The true cultivation of the quince is very simple and easy—it being a hardy plant. It should be planted in dry, loamy soil, well deepened, and fertilized with coal ashes.

Judge Gray thought the gentleman had rather exaggerated the value of the quince. He had brought them to the market and could not sell them. Would be glad to contract to deliver his crop at \$2.00 per bushel.

Mr. Calkins (of Calkins & Brooks) said, the reason quinces did not sell well in New Jersey was that they ripened with their peaches, and were therefore not as salable as those raised in northern New York, where the fruit matured later.

Mr. Needham said that difficulty might be obviated by keeping the ground cool around the trees. Many do not know how to cook the fruit properly.

The Preservation of Fruits.

The cause of the decay of fruits, vegetables and meats, is the growth of microscopic fungi in their substance, which induces fermentation and

decomposition. Moisture and warmth are essential to the growth of fungi and consequent decomposition. At a temperature of 24 degrees Fahrenheit, the germs of fungi will not grow, and no decomposition will take place. In a well-constructed "cold house," fruit can be kept for an almost indefinite time.

Heat will destroy the fungi. A temperature of 212 degrees will usually kill the germs, (if subsequently kept from the air.) To insure the perfect preservation of the fruits by this method, after sealing, the cans or jars should be placed in water and boiled for say six hours. Drying fruits will preserve from decay, by depriving them of moisture.

Prof. Howland illustrated his paper by photographic views of fungi, and showed with his powerful microscope the formation and development of fungi, and closed by describing the cold fruit-house at Battle Creek, Mich., which has a capacity of 50,000 barrels.

6. F. N.

Maryland Horticultural Society.

The February meeting was held on the 18th, at Raine's Hall. The attendance was larger than at any previous meeting, and, considering the severity of the weather, there was a very good display of plants and cut flowers. The session was an interesting one, and very encouraging to all who hope to see a successful horticultural society in efficient operation in Maryland.

The committee to which had been referred the subject of building a horticultural hall, made a report recommending the whole subject be referred to a committee of seven to examine and report, but upon motion of Mr. Pentland it was laid upon the table.

The President, in response to an inquiry from Captain Snow, of Harford, said, nothing had been accomplished towards the arrangements for the peach show, and upon motion a committee of three members was appointed to confer with the packers of Baltimore, and report to the executive committee. Messrs. R. W. L. Rasin, C. H. Snow, and Henry Taylor, were appointed as the committee.

Mr. Wm. B. Sands said, a resolution passed at the last meeting was liable to misconstruction unless explained, and that its effect would be to limit rather than extend the usefulness of the Society, and he offered the following resolution as giving the policy of the Society, which was

unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the resolution of the 21st of January, concerning the preservation by the Society of all papers read by its members, was not intended in any way to interfere with any further use of them by their authors, but ouly to preserve for the records a copy of the same—it being the fixed policy of this Society to give the widest publicity to its proceedings, and to all papers read, and discussions held at its meetings.

The subject for discussion for the evening was "Roses," and Mr. James Pentland read a paper which was very handsomely received by the audience, and a portion of which will be found elsewhere in this issue of the Farmer.

Mr. John Feast read a paper, giving some historical account of the production of famous roses, with a short notice of methods of propaga-

tion, &c.; and Mr. Brackenridge paid a touching and beautiful tribute to the genius and memory of the late Sam'l Feast, the originator of the celebrated prairie roses, and gave emphasis to the fact that more fine roses had been produced in Maryland than anywhere else in this country.

The subject selected for discussion at the March meeting is "winter-blooming window plants," and Mr. John E. Feast was requested to open. There will be a display of flowers and awards given for the best specimens.

The judges at the last meeting were Messrs. Henry Taylor, John E. Feast, and J. Mowton Saunders, and the prizes were distributed as folfows: For the six best cut camellias, Mrs. Geo. S. Brown, \$3; for the second best camellias, John Feast, \$2; for best six specimens of Chinese primroses, Ezra Whitman, \$2; for best six double Chinese primroses, A. L. Black, \$2; for best six specimens of cyclamens, J. D. Oakford, \$2; for best pair of hand boquets, Ezra Whitman, \$3; for best eight stalks of celery, Mrs. Brown, \$1; for best three specimens of cucumbers, R. W. L. Rasin, \$1; and for best bunch of asparagus, John Cook, \$1.

A special premium of \$2 for a seedling cancelia, General Lee, was awarded to James Pentland. Honorable mention was made of Captain Snow for his display of orchides; of Mr. Whitman, for oranges and lemons, and of James Pentland for cinerarias. M. Perine & Sons' large and handsome display of flower-pots, vases, baskets, and other articles of earthen ware, also received honorable mention.

Influence of the Stock as Affecting the Ripening Season of Peaches.

Our readers will remember that in the last volume, two of our correspondents, Mr. Kerr and Col. Wilkins, discussed the very important question of the cause of the variation in the ripening of peaches-a practical difficulty occasioning much trouble and loss to our peach Both of these gentlemen expressed their belief that the evil originates in the use of unsuitable stocks, either of unsound health or improper origin. A synopsis of the paper of Col. Wilkins was afterwards given in the American Agriculturist-the views expressed receiving the endorsement of the editor, Dr. Thurber, one. of the highest American authorities on such subjects; and in the same journal for February, we find the following article, which shows that other able pomologists are disposed to support the views of our Maryland orchardists:

Upon more than one occasion we have expressed our belief that much of the variation in quality, size of fruit, and time of ripening, that we see in different specimens of the same variety, is due to the character of the stock upon which that variety was budded or grafted. This is not a mere matter of scientific interest, but it is a question of dollars and cents to every orchardist in the country, and more especially to the grower of peaches, to whom, more than to the

one who raises apples and pears, the difference of a few days in the time of ripening is of the greatest importance, and may decide the success of his season's business. In July last, we published important testimony upon this point from Col. Wilkins, the great peach-grower of Maryland, and since then other facts have come to our knowledge which point in the same direction. A gentleman of wide experience in pomology, and an accurate observer, who, though he has withdrawn from active life, still continues his experiments with fruits, raised among other new seedlings a peach, which he especially desired us to see; he forwarded us specimens of his favorite seedling, and in the accompanying note remarked, "the samples I send you are from a tree originally a Hale's, which I budded in '72; it is now a beautiful bearer, equal in form and vigor to its parent; but, strange to say, the fruit ripens at least three weeks earlier. So much for the influence of the stock upon the graft." led to a further discussion of the subject in our correspondence, and we quote the following from among other matters of interest contained in the letters of the writer, whose name, were we at liberty to give it, would be recognized as one to whom pomology is largely indebted. He writes: "That the stock influences the time of ripening is most true, especially when the buds or grafts are set upon established trees. An acquaintance of mine, a good observer, and a nurseryman on a small scale, (Mr. Ross, of Westfield, N. J.,) showed me two apple trees, side by side, which he had grafted with two pieces of the same cion; the variety was the King apple of New Jersey, which was then very rare, and having but one cion he cut it in two and grafted one-half with each. The stocks when grafted upon were some 3 or 4 inches in circumference; note the result: One of the grafted trees ripened its fruit six weeks earlier than the other! I have seen the trees and the fruit, and am sure that the old gentleman was to be perfectly relied upon." Our correspondent says further: "In regard to your views about grafting or budding upon improved stock, that is the result of good seed instead of the wild Virginia seedling, I am decidedly of your opinion—I use nothing else; still I cannot go so far as to establish the difference between cling-stones and free-stones for stocks. * * * To resume, I would say place a sound, well matured bud or graft upon a healthy stock, and one which is, as near as can be ascertained, of the same season of blossoming and ripening."

Pear Culture.

CONTINUATION OF ADDRESS BY CAPTAIN CHAS. H. SNOW,

Read before the Maryland Horticultural Society.

For market purposes, a pear should have the following qualifications: The tree should be a good grower, and hold its leaves well. The early dropping of its leaves, under drought, is a fault that detracts from the value of many late pears. No pear can perfect itself after loss of leaf. Good size and color are also requisite, until the taste of the masses is educated. The

only pear of indifferent appearance, that has yet gained the public's approbation, is the Seckel. Pears, for market purpose, should be varieties that carry well, and do not rot at the core.

All summer and fall pears should be pulled from a week to two weeks before they are ripe, and, in the case of many varieties, when they are very green. Too much care cannot be taken in handling fine large pears. The ease with which they decay, is proverbial. "As rotten as a pear," expresses a state of affairs far from pleasant. I have been struck with the great care taken in France with this fine fruit, especially late fall and winter varieties. On clear, fine days, they are hand-picked, and placed, not over two tiers deep, in baskets, the bottoms of which, are covered with some soft substance; they are then carried, by hand, to the fruit-room. which is constructed so that it will be cool and dry, but, at the same time, the heat is never allowed to vary much from 50°. The room is shelved all round, and the pears placed so as barely to touch one another, each variety by it-When required for eating, the winter pears are, sometimes, and with some varieties, brought into a warmer room.

My own want of success with winter pears, I believe, has been owing more to want of care, than any fault in the fruit. So much care is requisite to perfect fine winter pears, that I think it will be long before they become plentiful; but I see no reason that in a few years we may not have a fair supply through the months of September, October and November.

I will now give my views of a few leading

varieties:

Secket.—A remarkable healthy tree of American origin. The smallness of the fruit more than compensated by its flavor. The size of the fruit is much increased by high manuring. I have seen it fine on the quince. There appear to be two varieties.

Duchesse d'Angouleme.—A healthy tree of French origin, and, possibly, does better dwarfed than most other kinds. Though the fruit is not of the highest flavor, its large size and good keeping qualities will make it a favorite, until a

better large one is found.

Bartlett—(Of English origin.)—This well-known pear is a great favorite, and well-ripened specimens are very fine, if eaten just in their prime. It is probably, as yet, our best large early pear. Should always be pulled some time before they are ripe. Even pears, blown off long before their maturity, will ripen, if put in a close place. This pear commends itself by its size, color, early bearing, and I think it is not much subject to blight. If it came a month later, it would be more valuable, as it comes now in the height of peach season.

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Sheldon.—This excellent American pear is fast gaining friends. The tree is a good grower, and quite free from blight. Fruit, medium to large, russetty in color; flavor very fine. Its color is against it, as a market pear, until known.

Does not do at all on the quince.

Lawrence.—Too much cannot be said in favor of this fine late fall and early winter pear, and I believe the day will be when it will be more sought after than any other pear we have. Its beautiful growth, fine keeping quality, the per-

sistence with which the fruit and leaves hold on, are remarkable. Its fine sweet flesh, firm and buttery, is peculiarly grateful, after most other pears are gone. I have eaten fruit from the same tree from last October to December 31st.

Howell.—A beautiful American variety. One of the handsomest pears that I know; always fine shape and color; comes just after the Bartlett; tree healthy, holding its foliage well; fruit large, and will become a good market pear.

Urbaniste (Flemish).—Does well on the quince, and, as it is long coming into bearing on its own roots, this is fortunate. It is not, with me, a great bearer, but the quality is so fine that I recommend it to any one who wishes to raise pears for their own eating. The size is large, and color very good, and I find the tree very healthy.

Belle Lucrative.—This is one of Van Mon's seedlings. Does well with me, both standard and dwarf. The fruit has not color enough for a market fruit, but it is of first quality, and almost too free a bearer. This tree blights some, but holds its leaves well. Every amateur should have it.

St. Michel Archange (syn. Rogers' Elizabeth.)—If it was not so subject to blight, this would be an estimable pear. Of fine growth, dwarf or standard; beautiful, good-shaped fruit; fair size; yellow, and of exquisite flavor, but blights badly.

Beurre Diel.—I am afraid that this superbold variety has run out. In all works on pears, it is highly recommended, but, with me, the leaves fall early, and the fruit cracks badly. Have thirty trees, but never got a bushel of good fruit from them since I planted them.

Vicar of Winkfield.—This pear is very variable in quality. I have had it equal to the Bartlett; very profuse bearer—too much so. I think if the fruit was thinned very much, so that it would grow large, and it was ripened well, it would be found to be very good in January. Does well on the quince; blights.

Tyson.—This is an excellent pear, of American origin. Does not do well with me on the quince. The flavor is excellent. It is long coming into bearing. Ripe in August.

Osband's Summer and Dearborn's Seedling.—
Two fine American summer pears. They are too small for market purposes, but fine amateur fruit—doing well on quince.

Beurre d'Anjou.—Large, showy French pear; has a high reputation both here and in Europe; does well on quince or pear stock; ripe Nov. It does not come up to my expectations, is too acid. If this is only an accident with me, I would recommend it where it has not this fault; very healthy tree.

Beurre Superfin.—Much lauded North, but far too acid. It is such a showy fruit, that I am always disappointed in eating it, which I seldom do.

Louise Bonne de Jersey.—This is a first-rate grower, either on quince or pear stocks. The quality has been variable,—some years a stringent, and at others very fine. I am inclined to believe that if the fruit is thinned its quality will be much improved, as, with me, large specimens are always fine. Should be pulled soon, and skinned before eating.

General Taylor.—This is a Maryland seedling, of the highest flavor, and does with me on quince or pear stocks. It is not a good bearer, and the fruit often comes deformed. If it was not for these faults, I would place it in the first class: ripe last October.

White Doyenne (syn. Virgalieu.)—I have been agreeably disappointed with this pear. Its reputation for cracking is so bad that I only planted a few dwarfs, but, up to this time, I never had one to crack. If it keeps free from this fault, it is unsurpassed. I have eaten it in Europe, where it stands No 1. I intend to graft some poorer varieties with this.

Flemish Beauty.—Too much inclined to drop its leaves before the fruit matures. In wet seasons I have had it very fine; must be pulled as soon as the seeds begin to turn brown; otherwise it will rot at the core. With me does well dwarfed, and is free from blight; but West, and on the Hudson river, on rich bottom land, it is said to be very fine.

Beurre Clairgeau.—Like the last, 's subject to loss of leaf before the fruit matures; does not do well on the quince, but comes into bearing very early on the pear stock. When it can be made to hold its foliage, it is a very large, showy, high-flavored pear, and keeps, with care, through December.

Bourre Giffurd—Does not do very well dwarfed; it is a straggling grower, and does best grafted high; must be pulled early, or it will rot at the core.

There are other pears that I could recommend, where a few only are wanted for family use. Winter Nelis, Epine Dumar, Beurre Nantais Des Nonnes, Bezi de Montigny, Rostiezer, Fulton, and Andrews, have all done well with me. The Julienne is also a beautiful early pear, though the flavor is not very high. These notes are taken after some ten years experience. I have some other varieties that have not fruited, or of which I have not made up my opinion.

Floriculture, &c.-March, 1875.

By W. D. BRACKENRIDGE, Florist and Nurseryman, Govanstown, Baltimore county, Md.

Lawn and Pleasure Grounds.

The long and severe winter we have had must have afforded ample time for the gardener to mature plans and prepare material with which to begin his spring operations. If seeds be what are wanted, secure the catalogue of some reliable seedsman, from which you can make your selections; and as the season for planting is close at hand, it may be that trees are what you stand most in need of; then pursue the same course in selecting as with the seeds. One great point to be aimed at, is to secure healthy, young trees, taken up with care so as to secure good roots; aim to get small trees that have been once or twice transplanted—such will in three to four years outgrow others of the same kind, twice their size, that had never been moved from the time they were seedlings. There are a good many things to be observed and cared for in the performance of this work, and the first is to dig the holes at least one foot wider than the points

of the roots reach when they are spread out; see that the soil is in a friable state, so that it can be distributed among the roots. And if the weather is dry, a little water, when the hole is about half filled in, will be of service in settling the earth around the whole; after this, finish with dry earth, and should the plantation be much exposed to the winds, then stake them up until such time as they get established. Never mind what your grandfather told you about planting the same side to the sun as it stood in the nursery row; this would avail you nothing. but rather turn the weak side to the South, by which the form of the tree will be benefited.

The Oaks and Acer Psuedo-platanus succeed well in exposed situations, and, therefore, be planted on the weather side of your planta-

The few hints we gave in the January number, in regard to certain evergreens being suitable as shelter for dwellings, may now be profitably consulted, and here, in addition, we would say that those referred to, if properly placed, would also serve as nurses for more tender kinds.— Never permit the roots of any evergreen to be exposed to the sun's rays or drying winds, as it is sure death if prolonged. Any time during suitable weather—from the middle of March to the end of May-will do for transplanting ever-

Should new lawns be in preparation, the sooner in spring the ground is graded and seeded down the better, so that the roots of the grasses may have time to penetrate deep enough to withstand the summer droughts; subsoiling the land and a good application of ground bones are two of the requisites towards the formation of a permanent lawn; and its preservation is, to begin mowing early and often in spring, so as to secure a good close nap of grass before hot weather sets in; also to pass the roller over it frequently benefits it much.

When gravel for walks and carriage drives is needed, it should now be conveyed to some place near to where it will be required, while frosty weather lasts; this obviates the cutting up of the lawn by wagon wheels, and for the same reason all manure wanted for the flower garden should

be got into place now.

The pruning of ornamental trees and shrubs is too often delayed until the sap is up, about which time the gardener has little leisure to attend to it; this work ought therefore to be done at -observing not to prune at this season the Weigelias, Forsytnias and the Spirmas in general, but confine the work to such things as Altheas, Roses, Buddleyas, and all such as produce their flowers on the present year's growth. Some people perform this work with shears, but if you are provided with a pair of good gloves, a knife makes the best job.

Should the winter cover on the Hyacinth and Tulip beds be thick, in that case remove a portion of it, stirring up the surface carefully, so

hat heat and light may penetrate it.

Early in the month a lot of Gladiolus roots may be planted, and three or four weeks after another lot may be put in, so as to secure a long season of blooms. Herbaceous plants may now be taken up and divided; with the Lily family we have always found it best to divide and tirpating the green fly.

transplant in October or November. Plants in cold frames ought now to be closely examined, and cleaned of all decayed matter, as well as torepair such damage as may have been caused by damp or frosts. A moderately warm hot-bed should by all means be made up in some sheltered spot, in which to raise plants for bedding out purposes, as also to start Dahlia roots.

Greenhouse.

Chinese Primroses, Cinerarias, Callas, with the lovely Camellias and Azaleas, will at this season compose the attracting features of this department. Carnations and Heliotropes are generally admired for their fragrance, therefore everybody should have a pot or two of the latter in a warm part of the house, so that with the flowers of these, a few sweet-scented violets and some Rose Geranium leaves, a refreshing button-hole nose-

gay can on short notice be procured at any time. Sow seeds of such annual plants as Phlox Drummondii, Petunias, Salvias and such other plants as are desirable for decorating the flower garden in summer; these, so soon as they can be handled, ought to be pricked out singly into boxes or a sash-frame bed outside, where they should be kept warm and a little close for the first week or so; afterwards give air freely in mild weather. By sowing Dahlia seed now, the plants thus raised will produce blooms by next autumn, if properly attended to. Geraniums raised from cuttings last fall and up to the present time, if wanted for blooming in the house, ought to be shifted into larger pots, as occasion may require, but always before the roots become matted around the sides of the pots; keep them stocky by pinching back all straggling branches, observing to keep them close to the glass so that they may have the benefit of abundance of light and air.

The various species and varieties of the deservedly popular Begonia, should now receive a general overhauling. Some will require larger pots; others want only the old earth to be partially removed, and the plants returned to the same pots, which require to be well drained; a rich,

light soil suits them best.

Fuchsias require to be pruned into shape; turn them out of the pots and remove about twothirds of the old earth from the ball, trim off the points of the roots, and re-pot again, in a compost of loam, well-rotted cow manure and sand, giving water sparingly until they begin to grow; cut-tings of the points put in now will make fine flowering plants before next fall. Among succulent plants, the species and varieties of Phyllocactus having set their flower buds will therefore require a more bountiful supply of water, and the same rule of supply will apply to many others of the Cactus family. Azaleas, if they are wanted to bloom early, will stand forcing well; not so with Camellias, which cast or drop their buds if subjected to a high temperature, but after they are done blooming a little extra heat is beneficial.

Give air freely in fine weather; this will cause your plants to become stocky, as well as prolong the season of flowers; at the same time apply water freely overhead with the syringe-this will clean the foliage, and keep down the red spider, that pest of gardeners. Tobacco smoke is the best cure with which we are acquainted for ex-

Ferns.

We intimated in last number that our remarks on Ferns would be continued in the present one; adhering to this promise, we now return to those fascinating beauties which lend such a charm to deep tropical forest scenery-those towering cylindrical-stemmed and graceful-headed tree Ferns, belonging principally to the genera of Cyathea, Alsophila, Trichopteris and Hemitelia. No words can convey to the mind a true conception of the great beauty of those deep recesses, where some kind or other of the sorts named frequently form arcades under which you may roam, muse and admire. These trunks are destitute of branches, attaining heights varying from two to sixty feet; they are usually less in diameter near the ground than they are at the top, and are properly termed point growers,-that is, they increase in length, but not in thickness, as in flowering plants. Of the two first-named above, we have several species now in cultivation, and nothing in the plant line is more desirable for a large conservatory than those elegant objects.-The sori of all are arranged in round dots. In Alsophila these dots are naked, but furnished with a rudimentary lacerated scale at base; that of Cyathea is enclosed in a cup-shaped involucre. so that by these tokens the one is easily known from the other.

We now come to another interesting set of Ferns, all of which are climbers; to this belongs the various species of Lygodium and Salpichlena volubilis. This last is a native of Brazil, where we have seen it climbing over trees, to the height of forty or fifty feet. The Lygodiums are more humble and slender in their growth, and are elegant articles for covering rock work, or unsightly objects in a conservatory. I. palmatum is the only native species, and is of rare occurrence; the others-about twenty in number-are all

tropical or of subtropical origin. The Lycopodiaceæ or Club Moss tribe; though not properly belonging to the family of Ferns, yet, in the idea of most florists, they are so reckoned; but we will not stop here to discuss that point-simply stating that the two genera (Lycopodium and Selaginella) composing the tribe embrace in all about three hundred well-defined species, many of which cannot be surpassed in the formation of a Wardian case base, plant baskets, grottoes, and within the curbing of palm houses and conservatories. The great majority delight in a shady situation; and, on the other hand, some are found on bare rocks exposed to a scorching tropical sun: of such is Selaginella lepedophylla. w. D. B.

A Chapter on Begonias.

Editors American Farmer :

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In asking me to write a few words that would be interesting to your host of readers, you have placed me somewhat in the fix of the young man who, requested by a lady friend to write a few "original" lines in her album, after thinking a great while, penned the following:

"Fair maid, something original you would have me write, But I know not with what to begin; For I know of nothing original in me, Excepting original sin."

Now that is my case exactly, but perhaps I may give a few ideas that have been known and put into practice these many years, and yet around the outer edge of the leaf, a deeper ring

for want of some one to bring them before the public are slumbering out a life, if rightly used, would tend to greatly increase the love of the beautiful, besides adorning our homes with lovely flowers, that are now seldom grown, for the simple reason that we think they are too tender to cultivate. In commencing these articles (which may not come in regular numbers) I would say, that I do not claim to be a botanist, nor do I hope to get a puff for the grand language I don't use, but simply to present the knowledge I may possess in the plainest manner, and for the plainest people. gave you a few remarks last Spring on Tricolored Geraniums, claiming them to be a peculiar "hobby" of mine.

I have of late taken a great fancy for Begonias, and will give a few remarks on that class of plants for this number. Begonias are grown by some for their flowers—by others for the foliage; they are so numerous in their varieties and so different in their habits, that it is but right we should classify them in some manner to be able to distinguish which the amateur should prefer. Hence I here place all the varieties under four classes: 1st, the tall, or tree-growing; 2d, the low or ornamental; 3d, the running;

and 4th, the tuberous.

Of the first class, we have many varieties, all of which, with few exceptions, are grown for their flowers, which hang, drooping like small hearts; while in class 2d, the flowers are borne on strong stems large and open. Foremost among those of class 1st, we place B. Saundersonii, cherry pink; B. Weltoniensis, pink; B. Weltoniensis alba, white; B. Hybrida multiflora, rosy pink; B. Richardsonii, new, white; B. Odorata, white; B. Fuchsioides, scarlet; B. Nigricans, pink. We have here eight varieties that are as good, if not the best, that can be selected out of a list of 30 kinds; there are still a great many varieties of class one, that are grown for their foliage; as a sample, we might name B. Argyrostigma—the Pheasant-spotted Begonia, as it is sometimes called. Its leaves are very long and narrow, of a dark green color spotted with white; flowers, pale yellow. B. Parnelli, new, has its foliage spotted very much like the former variety, only the leaves are more round, and of a paler green. B. foliosa might well come in here as a very neat and handsome plant. This variety has a fern-like appearance so desirable among plants. Its small leaves, produced in great abundance, droop very much in the fashion of a graceful adiantum, while for its flowers we have to seek way down under the leaves; too humble to aspire after the sunlight like its gaudy neighbor B. Rex, they content themselves in peeping out from among their leafy bower. B. Palmettofolia resembles in miniature the tree from which it takes its name; a very pretty variety for a general collection.

Of the second class there are so many beautiful varieties, that it is impossible to choose a few, without slighting others. I will here take eight kinds, and will leave others to choose as their peculiar fancies may dictate. B. Rex stands at the head of the list, with its great broad leaves, spreading majestically over all its kind; this variety has a broad green margin, running

of white and a narrow ring of green at the stem. B. Smaragdina, quite the opposite of the former, contents itself in sending small leaves of a rich velvety green, three or four inches above the B. Isis has a peculiar metallic look about it, that makes it a favorite at sight, and the under portion of the leaf is crimson. B. Robt. Buist has a very pretty green leaf, the markings of which are very distinct; B. Dœdalia, a green leaf, mottled with black; B. Leopardii is much like B. Rex, save that the white centre is broader, with a green edging spotted with white. B. Majestic, similar to B. Leopardii, with exception of white spots, is by far the best variety for easy culture I have named. Last, but not least, is a seedling raised by myself some three years past, and named after one of our florists. B. Thomas Fairley. I may be pardoned if I say this variety suits me better than any I have ever cultivated. It grows better, blooms more freely, and then the markings are so beautiful,-first a narrow belt of green, then a broader one of white, then a still broader blotch of green. Although I have called the first class, the flowering, yet I hesitate to say which of these two give the most flowers; certainly the flowers of these are the finest, largest, and prettiest. Of the third class I only cultivate one variety, B. glaucophylla scandens, a creeping variety with large panicles of orange salmon flowers and dark green foliage; used mostly for hanging baskets, where it delights to ramble, making one of the most beautiful plants for the purpose under cultivation. In the fourth class I am not so well versed, not having "kept up with the times." R. tuberosa has a p de green leaf, the under side brilliant crimson and flowers of pale pink, produced in great pro-fusion in the Fall. B. Sutherlandii, one of the new varieties, is very pretty,—having yellow flowers, and like all of its class blooming profusely.

Begonias are of easy culture, delighting in free, rich, sandy loam; at certain seasons requiring very little water, only they must never be allowed to get completely dry. The first and third classes are propagated from cuttings; the second from cuttings, or in the more general way of taking a leaf, breaking the ribs or veins and placing it lightly on the sand bed, so that the broken parts touch the sand. In two to three weeks (or less according to the heat) young plants will shoot up from every broken vein. Those of the fourth class are increased from tubers, formed either at the root, or on the stem of the plant. When young plants are to be grown they should be started into growth early in Spring and freely encouraged to action. Pot small plants into light earth, give plenty of heat and moisture; they delight in a quiet cor-ner where there is not much sun, yet they should not be placed in the shade. Spring advances give them more room; keep the atmosphere moist, and continue to repot as the plants may require. In Summer I generally keep mine in the cool greenhouse after giving the glass a coat of whitewash, so the powerful rays of the sun will not burn the leaves. As Winter approaches gradually slacken the supply of water, and toward December those of class two will commence to send out flower buds, and to any one who has taken the trouble

to care for these during the year, he will be more than compensated with a glorious show of flowers, that resemble white wax coated with crystal. Strange that plants so easy of culture, requiring so little care, are not brought into better perfection! We very seldom see a specimen, and yet I have seen B. Rex, one year old, grown by Alex. Frazier, (at Wm. T. Walters', Esq.,) with leaves measuring 14 inches in diameter and 3 to 4 feet in circumference. To grow such a plant requires no scientific knowledge; there is no great secret. Simply give the plant attention, good earth, plenty of drainage, light, not forgetting its fondness for a humid atmosphere, and room for the fibrous roots to seek out the good things contained in the flower-pot.

I love to talk about my "pets," and only hope that some one may take note, and be the better prepared to advance the cultivation of some of our neglected plants; we are never too old to find out these little secrets, and a hint carelessly dropped will often bring about results that have caused us to spend many an anxious moment in hunting after.

A. B.

Two Good Winter-Blooming Plants. (The Cyclamen and Chinese Primrose.)

Mesars. Editors American Farmer :

I do not know of any two plants, that for ease of culture, neatness of habit, and freedom and beauty of bloom, can compare with the plants above named—*Cyclamen Persicum* and *Primula sinensis* of botanists. Through the continued and persevering efforts of florists, we have them of all shades, from the purest white to the deepest crimson. We have also double primroses, red and white; and single ones beautifully fringed, and the petals overlapping one another, so as to form almost a perfect circle. The foliage of the primrose is not unlike some varieties of geranium, of a rich green, and slightly hairy or downy.

The foliage of the cyclamen is so beautiful that it would be worth cultivating for the beauty of its leaves alone. These are of a rich dark green, mottled with lighter green, and pearly white stripes and blotches, and differing much with different plants. The under side of the leaf is light red. The temperature that suits them best is from 50 to 60°, but they are not hurt if the thermometer runs down to 35°. They also prefer a shady situation to one in the full sun, though a couple of hours' sun may be of advantage. To any one wishing to cultivate these beautiful flowers, probably the best way for those wanting only a few plants, is to get them from the nursery men, who will supply healthy primroses, in September, at from \$2 to \$3 per dozen, and cyclamens from 25 cents to \$1 each, according to the size of the bulb. I have had the same primrose in bloom for over three months, and the cyclamen six weeks.

The soil for primroses should be one-half sandy loam and one-half well-rotted cove manure. The roots are very fine and hairy, and require open soil. The cyclamen, having strong fleshy roots, do better with a stiffer soil, but it should be rich if you wish to see fine flowers and bright leaves. I always recommend good drainage, though many of the great horticultural lights of

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the day condemm drainage as useless. No doubt an expert can grow plants under many conditions, but, as they cannot show any harm in properly arranged drainage, I always recommend it to those who are novices in floriculture. The bulbs of the cyclamen increase in size every year, and I have seen them over five inches in diameter. Such large bulbs will give from 50 to 100 blooms. As soon as the weather gets warm, the cyclamen may be set out in any shady place. It will lose its leaves when the hot weather comes on. It will again start into growth about September.

The primrose is a little difficult to keep through the hot summer months, but, as it seeds freely, this is not of so much moment. If they are put in a perfectly shady place, and just enough water given to keep them from wilting away, they will make fine plants for another winter, and bloom freely, although I think the individual bloom is not quite as large as with young plants.

Seed of both cyclamen and primrose should be sown the last of August. The primrose will bloom the same year; the cyclamen takes from one to two years, but the bulbs will last for a dozen years. There are many other varieties of cyclamen, but Persicum is the only one I can recommend for winter bloom. Of course the plants must be kept clear from dust and insects.

CEDAR MOUNT.

Roses.

Their Cultivation-Varieties, &c.

"Prond be the rose, with rains and dews her head impearling."

At the February meeting of the Maryland Horticultural Society, a paper was read on this subject by Mr. James Pentland, a well-known florist of Baltimore, distinguished in his profession as himself the originator of a number of varieties regarded as among the most valuable and beautiful of their respective classes. Of these are the George Peabody, Dr. Kane, Beauty of Greenmount and Woodland Margaret. Below is a portion of this paper, the conclusion of which will be given next month.

Adopting as a motto the above quotation from Wordsworth, after a glowing introduction showing the enthusiasm the speaker felt in his subject, a reference to the long experience he has had in growing roses, and a comparison of the encouragement of rose-growing in England and in this country, Mr. Pentland said:

Very few persons know how to cultivate a rose in order to bring forth all the latent beauty contained in the flower. Many are content, when they buy a rose from those who have them to sell, to take it home, dig a small hole in the ground in their garden, put it therein. (I cannot call it planting) and leave it to take care of itself, and when they come to look for flowers find none. And no wonder! It will not stand such treatment, but will wither and die, and then the poor gardener who sold it comes in for the blame.

Now this is all wrong. There is not a flower that grows that requires kinder treatment than the rose, and there is none more deserving, or that will better repay good cultivation, either in a commercial point of view, or for the gratification of two of the five senses, namely, the sight and smell.

To grow a rose to perfection, you must in the first place find the proper soil in which it delights, which is a stiff, loamy, strong virgin soil; yes, even a clay soil, provided it is well drained and deep and cool, so that the roots can find their way down into a cool place in order to get away from the influence of our burning Summer suns. In the next place, you must see to it that the soil is properly enriched, for depend upon it, you will not see a rose in perfection in a poor soil,—for, like the grape vine, it is a very gross feeder. Therefore make your rose ground very rich and deep. Use any well-rotted manure for young plants and plenty of it; and as your roses gain strength, you can give them almost any kind of manure, even to fresh nightsoil. Watering with liquid manure occasionally you will find a great help.

In order to have fine flowers you will find pruning a very important point in the cultivation, and this part, I am sorry to say, is but very poorly understood by most cultivators, for how often do you see a rose plant snubbed off at its extremity, in order to give the bush a nice round head of very slender shoots, upon which you see a small weak flower, not worthy of being called a flower, looking as if it was ashamed of itself, (and I don't wonder that it is,) instead of bringing out all the beauty of which it is capable.

To have fine, large and beautiful flowers, you must have plenty of good healthy root-power, and not so much wood, and to obtain this you must have the conditions previously mentioned. If your rose plant has had those conditions you will have good strong healthy growth from the ground; and in the Fall or very early in the Spring, when danger of severe frost is over, (I prefer fall pruning, for by pruning then you make the plant more capable of withstanding our severe frosts, because the late growths made by the rose are too tender and sappy to withstand our severe climate,) commence pruning by cutting out all the old wood of the previous year, or at least all the wood of that year until you reach the new and strong wood of this, if the growth has been made upon any of it, as it very frequently will be unless care has been used while growing. After you have cut out all of the old growth, then commence and reduce the new growth to three or four or more buds, according to the strength of your growth. Strong growing varieties may have more wood left upon them than the weaker growing varieties. If you follow out these instructions, my word for it you need not be ashamed of your rose flowers. The remark has often been made to me in the month of June, when the rose is in its best estate, by persons visiting my place: How is it that we don't have as fine flowers upon our rose bushes as yours are; mine are larger bushes than yours and of the same kinds? and the only answer that I could give them was, "they are not properly pruned." Why, they

would reply, a gardener pruned them, and he ought to know. What a comment upon gardeners! Yes he ought to know, and a good gardener does know, but the fact is, he is not always allowed to do as he knows it should be done, for many persons are so afraid of seeing their pets cut down too close, supposing it will kill them; and again, many want large bushes, which they can easily obtain, but it must always be at the expense of the flowers; whilst others again desire quantity, and not quality. To all such I must say, don't blame your roses for not displaying the full beauty of which they are capable. I shall close this portion of my subject by saying in brief, if you want fine flowers give your plants plenty of roots, and short tops; you can get the former by rich soil and good cultivation, and the knife and good judgment will do

I now approach a very delicate part of my subject,-that is, the best varieties to cultivate.

Now it will altogether depend upon what you want in a rose before I proceed to enumerate Do you want a rose of the most the varieties. exquisite form, color, smell, strong growth, and perfect hardiness, that will only give you such flowers once in the year, or at the most

Then I will have to recommend you to grow the (so-called) Hybrid Perpetuals, which name I think is a misnomer. True, they are Hybrids, but if the perpetual was left out of most of them it would be better, I think. Do you want a rose tolerably hardy, not too rank a grower, and one that has not much fragrance, but of beautiful form and color, and when in a healthy condition one that you can always expect to find a flower upon? Then I will commend you to the Bourbon class. If you desire a strong growth, with great clusters of sweet flowers blooming upon the ends of long shoots, you must grow the Noisettes. But if you want flowers to cut for bouquets, for show, for decorations, and for useful purposes generally, and such that you are not afraid to cut and slash at as much as you desire, then you must grow the Bengals or Chinese, as they are called, and in this class there are some beautiful varieties.

But if you want a rose in which you can feel a real enjoyment, in beholding its delicately unfolding petals, in inhaling its most exquisite fragrance peculiar to itself alone, observe its delicate habit of growth, and its constant bloom; whose colors, so delicate, look as if the breath of man would soil them; then you must grow the Queen of them all, and it is the variety the ladies (God bless them!) love the best. I suppose the reason they so love them is, because, like themselves, they are so extremely frail, delicate, sweet, and lovable, and cannot bear the rough usage that their more robust brothers just mentioned can—these are the Toas, so called owing to their flowers having the rich aroma of fresh tea.

There are many other varieties cultivated, such as Damask roses, Banksian roses, hardy climbing roses, Multiflora roses, Macartney roses, climbers also, and of this class I may mention the Microphylla, Maria Leonida, Mannetti and kindred sorts. There are not many of this class, however, and the two first-named are the best. The Mannetti is much used for budding upon,

and makes a fine stock rose, superior to the French dog rose used for the same purpose.

There is one other in connection with the Climbing roses that I must not forget to mention, because of its very great beauty, extreme hardiness, and rampant growth,-grow ing as I have seen it do in one season as much as twenty feet, and also for the further quality, or good fortune as I should rather say, of having been originated in our very midst. I allude to the Prairie roses, which, for the covering of naked walls and trellises, have no superiors. They were originated by that distinguished horticulturist whose untimely death we all have deplored. I allude to Samuel Feast, Sr., brother of the Nestor of Horticulture in this city, the honored Corresponding Secretary of this Society, John Feast, Esq.

The Prairie rose I think was originated from seeds of the Michigan rose, either gathered by or brought to Mr. Feast, who planted them. There are two distinct colors,—one a beautiful pink, and the other a clear waxy white; the pink variety is called Prairie Queen, and the other most fitly named Belle of Baltimore. There is one other called the King of Prairies, a later production by the same grower, a most beautiful flower, not quite so double as the two former, but possessing one fine quality the others lack, namely, fragrance. There have never been any roses sent out that have obtained a wider or more deserved celebrity than those roses,—for from Maine to Calfornia, in this country, and all over the continent, they have been sent, which certainly speaks well for Baltimore and her pro-

Brier Roses or Sweet Briers.—Of this class is one of the finest yellow roses in cultivation, namely, the Persian vellow; then there is the old Harrisonia, older perhaps than I can remember. Celestial Blush Sweet Brier is a variety very pretty and double and sweet; but not much known. The last though by no means the least, are the Moss roses, some of which are the most beautiful roses grown. Some of them are called perpetuals, but if there are such I must confess I never saw them; the nearest approach to it being the one called Salet, which during the Summer blooms occasionally, but I doubt very much if it is a moss rose in the true sense, the buds at best being but slightly But the real gems of these roses, (and mossed. gems of beauty they are without question,) are the following named varieties: Cristata, (or crested,) this fine old variety I have placed at the head of the list, for in form of flower, delicacy of color, (a peachy pink,) and size, I think it excels all of this class, and when in bud, the beautiful calyx, having the appearance of a crest, (not properly a moss covering) is extremely beautiful.

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The next most beautiful in my judgment is the Ætna, which is quite mossy; the buds are large and just before expanding have the appearance of a crown; it is also a very vigorous grower. Then comes the Luxembourg, or grower. Then comes the Luxembourg, or Crimson Moss; Wm. Lobb, a most vigorous grower and fine bloomer, of a dark purplish crimson; Gloire des Mausses, pale rose, outer petals whitish, large and very distinct, and robust grower; Princess Adelaide, pale rose, very large, mossy, and a strong grower, and one that forms a beautiful pillar; White Moss, or White Perpetual, (so called,) is most beautiful in bud; it is a very old rose, and one of the first moss roses I ever knew, and has been grown so much that I have sometimes known the mossy appearance of the bud to run out and go back to its original type of a Damask rose.

All the moss roses are very fragrant; in fact there are none smell sweeter, except perhaps their progenitor, which I think is the Damask. I will close my description of the moss roses by mentioning one other, which is the most mossy of them all, for even the leaf stalks are quite mossy, and the buds are so thickly covered with the mossy appearance, that on that account they frequently will not expand their flowers—it is called Jenny Lind Moss. It is quite scarce. In fact all of the moss roses are beautiful, and their names are Legion, but those I have enumerated are among the oldest, and I think the best, and most distinct. They are all difficult of propagation with one exception, namely, the Princess Adelaide. The best way to increase them is by the process of budding or layering, to obtain them upon their own roots, or by allowing them to sucker and thus increasing them,—for many or all of them propagate very freely in this way.

Vegetable Garden.

Sweet Herbs for the Garden.

Messrs. Editors American Farmer :

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All of your farmer readers are supposed to have a garden, and to grow a few of the more common and necessary articles for the household, if no more. Among the small essentials of every well-ordered household are one or more varieties of the so-called sweet herbs,—such as sage, thyme, Summer savory, &c. Such as are more commonly needed in the family are more easily and cheaply raised than obtained in any other way. Market gardeners make it quite an item in growing them for market, to be sold green, or otherwise, as most practicable; they usually grow them after some early crop.

Every farmer's wife wants her sage, as well as some other herb seasoning, about the season of butchering hogs, for her sausage; and unless it is produced in the garden, "a time" is had in running to the neighbors, or sending to the store, for the needed article, and when obtained the chances are that it is quite inferior to such as might have been produced at home. Any and all the sweet herbs needed in a common family may be grown on a single square rod of ground, ordinary garden soil, and with no greater requirement of skill than ordinary garden crops. The bed needs be made mellow and the surface fine and even for the seed, as all are best grown from seed. Sage, however, may be grown as a perennial and do well for a term of years. Sow the seed thinly in the seed-bed; half an ounce of seed will produce more plants than will be used; sow in drills and cover to the depth of four to six times the diameter of the seed, with fine soil, compressing to firm the

surface. Plants grown from the seed are best in starting a plantation, as young plants produce a better herb than from old roots. Seed sown as early in Spring as safe from fear of freezing frosts will attain a suitable size for transplanting in June or July, when they should be transferred to the bed they are to be grown on; plant them twelve to eighteen inches apart each way, according to the variety. Sage, if grown as a perennial, will require the greater distance, as it spreads with quite a bushy top after a year or two. The young plants, not used for transplanting, saved and dried are useful. Give good clean culture, and some of it will answer for cutting in the Fall; only a few of the top leaves with the stem are cut off, leaving the bottom to send out a growth the next season.

When the sage is two or more years old it may be cut twice in the season, not allowing it to grow any seed; some fertilizer should be applied annually to a permanent bed. In cutting it is best to take only the more vigorous and that likely to run up to seed. The other varieties are similarly grown, requiring no more skill. When the herbs are cut they should be thoroughly cured in the shade, some airy attic room of the house being an appropriate place for curing; when thoroughly cured they are best kept pressed into boxes, or pulverized and kept in air-tight packages.

W. H. White

Work for March.

The proper preparation of the ground, care of hot-beds and sowing of hardy seeds will now occupy the gardener. Seeds of Asparagus may be sown as soon as the ground can be worked in drills a foot apart, and plants from seed sown last year may be set out. Put in rich soil in rows three to four feet wide and a foot apart in the rows. Old beds ought to have a good dressing of rich manure. Sow Beets, Carrots, Parsnips and Salsify early, in drills of fifteen or sixteen inches and thin out as soon as they Cabbage and Cauliflowers from can be handled. hot-beds, or wintered over, may be set out as soon as the ground is fit. Give them a good location, and keep them thoroughly worked. Sow Celery as early as possible and keep clean of weeds. Lettuce may be set out and seed sown for succession. Onions.—As soon as the ground is tillable, sets may be planted and seeds sown thickly for sets for next Spring's planting. They need a rich soil. Parsley .- Sow seed in drills a foot apart, and keep clean. If the seed are soaked in warm water they germi-nate sooner. As soon as the ground can be worked Peas should be sown; make the drills pretty deep, cover with earth and on top of this put fine manure. Put brush to them early. Potatoes for early use should be put in as soon as Spinach may be sown now, and that possible. sown last Fall ought to be cultivated. may be sown as soon as the frost is out.

Hot-beds should be in order for sowing Egg Plants, Tomatoes, and Peppers to set out in May. Melons, Squashes and Cucumbers may also be started in them, a good way being to reverse pieces of sod and plant the seeds on them, as they are then easily moved. Rhubarb ought to be well manured. Have your seeds and tools

all ready for the work now at hand.

Societies, Granges, Clube, &c.

The Md. State Agricultural Society.

The February meeting was held on the 4th. The committee to consider the feasibility of erecting an amphitheatre at Pimlico and making other improvements, reported that it was not desirable at this time to incur the expense.

President Davis remarked that the success of the association depended upon securing new The State gives an appropriation of \$2,000 per annum to the association upon consideration that the society makes up a like amount. Last year there were about six to eight hundred dollars lacking, and that sum was made up by gentlemen in Baltimore, Baltimore county, and one from Cecil county, James C. Bell, who gave a hundred dollars, although not attending the meetings of the association.

Resolutions were adopted inviting every agricultural society and farmers' club through the State to send one or more delegates to attend the monthly meetings of the State Society, and inviting the co-operation of the Maryland Horticultural Society and the Maryland Institute for the Promotion of Mechanic Arts in furthering the objects and purposes of the State Association, and the Executive Committee was directed to confer with the officers of the associations named, in order to secure the object indicated in the last resolve.

A discussion on some points of dairy farming then took place, a report of which will be found elsewhere in this issue.

The Gunpowder Farmers' Club.

Messrs. Editors American Farmer:

The Gunpowder Agricultural Club met Jan. 16th, '75, at the residence of John Price. J. M.

Price, foreman.

By a recent regulation the examination of the premises of the visited member becomes a recognized business proceeding. Heretofore commendations and criticisms were dependent on individual impressions and lacked official embodiment. Now it is made the duty of a committee to institute close observations during the tour of inspection and to report the same for the

benefit of the club.

The round of examination was restricted to farm builings. Everywhere was manifest the presence of thrift, perseverance, energy, and intelligence—the latter quality being particularly conspicuous in the arrangement of the barnyard. This spacious enclosure in completely protected on the west, north and east by the barn, stable and shed. Under the shed was found an abundant supply of running water received in a huge log trough, massive and durable. The yard, with its appointments and surroundings, had the appearance of just such a home as stock would enjoy while winter is abroad. In the cattle entrees we were shown a conveni-ent arrangement for haltering stock while they are feeding, by slipping the tees through holes in a pole properly located for that purpose. This simple contrivance obviates all the difficulty, disagreeableness, and sometimes danger of approaching stock from the rear and squeezing in at the side to halter. By the plan just indicated,

the haltering can be done rapidly, safely and without the cattle having an idea of it. Our host's stock of horses, colts, sheep and cattle was in superb condition. In everything which fell under our notice, a masterly hand was apparent.

This being the annual meeting, a large amount of routine business claimed attention, in fact to the exclusion of the appointed programme, viz: the reading of selected articles.

deferred to the next meeting.

The machinery committee reported very favorably on the Adams "Complete Washer."

The prize corn acre committee made their final report. The club adopted their recommendation to continue the competition the coming

The election for standing committees and officers resulted with slight changes in the present incumbents.

A committee was named to make choice of some appropriate testimonial to be presented to the secretary as a token of the club's favor.

A letter from a prominent citizen of Balto. co., well-known for his practical views, addressed to a member of the club, was read and referred to a committee. The subject matter of this letter concerns the supply of a pure article of milk to consumers in the city of Baltimore. It seems to be generally admitted that the use of milk as a beverage on city tables is rare, and even when used it is with a protest against its The burden of the letter in question is to show how pure milk may reach the consumer without the intermediate agency of tampering itinerant venders. It is proposed to attain this satisfactory result by the aid of the "Morris Milk Carrier," a wooden can lined with tin and claimed to be air and thief-tight.

Balto, Co. Feb. 15th, 1875.

The Maryland State Agricultural Show.

Messrs, Editors American Furmer:

I notice in your number for January an articleby Mr. Harvey criticising the management of the Maryland State Fair, and I thought it would be a very good opportunity for me to give some of the reasons for the comparative failure of our State Fair, both financially and otherwise.

One great defect in the management of our State Society is that it does not strive to create any interest in its doings in the counties, until just before the time for its annual show, and then very little. Most of its executive officers are in Baltimore city or county, and there is not much discrimination in selecting its vice-presidents soas to have any interest excited in the counties in the show. There is, I know, a great deal of uphill work in trying to make the show a success, and a great many of the officers have worked hard, but it is useless. They have to struggle against an obstacle that has thus far conquered all that have encountered it, and bids fair to do so for years, if not forever. You may wonder what this obstacle is. It is the situation of the fair grounds. They are not in the proper place. and are and always will be as inconveniently situated, either to convey the articles to them, or forthe people to reach.

What is necessary is that the grounds can be reached in a short time-not over twenty minutes -and that the people should be placed on or very near the grounds; also that there should be ample facilities for moving the crowds to and from the grounds. The writer was in the Balto. and Ohio R. R. Station last fall and was accosted by a young man who asked me which was the best way to get to the Agricultural Fair. puzzled me, and after thinking a minute I told him that I could not tell him which was the best; that there were several ways, and that whichever one he went he would prolably wish he had taken the other. I gave him the best directions I could and abandoned him to his fate. Whether he ever got there or not I, of course, never heard. There were no placards or anything by which parties arriving at that station could ascertain how they could get to Pimlico or where it was.

I think that the best place for the Fair grounds would be on the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. near where the Potomac Railroad passes under it .-This situation has a great many advantages. It is in point of time very near Baltimore. It could be reached by two railroads, and these roads, through their connections, could place passengers or freight from almost any part of the State directly at the grounds. Any person desiring to exhibit live stock, or, in fact, any article, could very easily ship it from any part of the State and be confident that it would experience very little delay. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad would be able to reach all points on the main stem, or the Washington branch, and make connections with the Phil'a, Balt. & Wil. Railroad so as to take in the Eastern part of the State.-The Balto. & Potomac would reach the Southern part, and, through its connections with the Northern Central and Western Maryland, the Northern and Western parts of the State.

It would pay the Society better to sell the present grounds to the Jockey (11b, and buy suitable ones in the vicinity of the place above

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There would be no occasion at the new grounds to spend so much money for buildings as was spent at the present. There are too many sheds at the present grounds, and there would not be the need of foolishly spending so much money for a grand stand. If the grounds were put at this place, and suitable efforts made to awaken an interest in the annual exhibition, I feel satisfied that the Society would flourish and would not find it necessary to have those who took the premiums donate the greater part to it because otherwise it would not make expenses.

Mr. Harvey finds fault with the committees. Well, that is not strange, for it is often the case at Agricultural Fairs that the committee, or some members of it at least, know very little about what they are required to do. The judges should always be experts in the departments of which they are the judges. They should be men of character and good judgment, and should be employed by the Society, and their expenses paid while they are working for the Society. should be in most cases only two judges, with the privilege of calling in another if the two disagree.

All entries should be made so much in advance of the exhibition that the officers should know

what they are going to do, and the premiumsshould be awarded the day before the Fair opens. so that every one visiting the grounds, from first to last, would be able to compare animals and articles, and ascertain, if possible, why the pre-

miums were thus awarded

There are a great many excellent Agricultural Fairs held in this country every year, and it would be well for us to copy after them, and where we see a good thing, follow it. We could take example from some of the States very near us. I must say, however, that I despair of seeing, for the present, a successful State Fair in Maryland. Yours, &c.,

Woodlawn Agricultural Society.

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

The February meeting was held on the 20th instant, at C. Lukens'. The officers of the club were all present, and with the members and their families numbered about seventy-five. A communication was received from Benjamin Hallowell—a well-known practical farmer—in answer to a request from Mr. John Mason to give his opinion on the value of lime for agricultural purposes, also on the practicability of dissolving ground oyster shells with potash instead of burning them. Mr. Hallowell replies by saying that he has made no experiments with oyster shells or the lime obtained by burning them, but has applied about 50 bushels of stone lime to the acre all over his farm with decided and permanent advantage. When he first applied lime his land was very poor; could see but little benefit from it; he then used bone and plaster until a sod was formed, after which the effects of the lime was very marked and of lasting value. He knew of no way of making limestone or oyster shells available for plant food, except by burning and slaking them.

A member placed samples of corn meal and hominy chop on the table and asked the opinion of the club as to the relative value for feeding milch cows, the corn meal being sold at 10 cents per bushel more than the chop. No one who had used the two kinds of feed was prepared to say from actual test which was the cheapest.

A communication was read from the centennial commissioners of Philadelphia, inviting the co-operation of this Society in the celebration of 1876. A committee of three were appointed to make all necessary inquiries and arrangements. Said committee were C. Gillingham, R. F. Rob-

erts and N. W. Pierson.

The critical report for the day was read, which called attention particularly to the milch cows and their accommodations. Although the cows were well fed, our host complained that that they did not milk well. This was the experience of other members of the club. Various theories were advanced to account for this failure of the cows, such as having to stimulate them with meal and bran to keep up the flow of milk during the several excessive dry seasons through which we have passed. The scarcity of water this winter keeping cows in milk too long. little ventilation in the stables, &c. The remedies proposed were: provide plenty of pure water, have good ventilation to the stables, provide more succulent food, such as beets, turnips and cabbage. Col. Chamberlain, from Waterford, Loudon Co., being called upon made some remarks on the general principles of farming, and on the best method of renovating the soil, advocating the dairy business in connection with fruit-growing, and the liberal use of lime as tending to success in improving our land and

filling our pockets.

W. Walton read a paper on rotation of crops, recommending corn, followed by potatoes, beets and turnips, or soiling crops for stock; then wheat sown with grass-seed to be kept in grass as long as possible by top-dressing with manure, and stop plowing so much land every year, which has been the ruin of many farms. The club agreed with this recommendation where it is practical to do so. N. W. Pierson, Sec'y.

The National Grange Annual Meeting.

As announced, the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry assembled at Charleston, S. C., on the 3d ult. and continued its sessions to the 15th, when it adjourned to meet in Chicago or St. Louis, whichever will be found to be attended with the least expense. The attendance was large, and all but three of the States of the Union were represented. Mr. Adams, of Iowa, the master of the National Grange, opened the meeting with an address. It is estimated that the number of members of the Order has reached 1,430,000, and subordinate granges 22,000. Missouri, Iowa and Indiana are each estimated to have 2,000 granges; Illinois and Kentucky, each 1,500; Kansas, 1,350; Ohio and Tennessee, each 1,100; Texas, 800; Georgia, 700; Alabama and Mississippi, each 650; Nebraska, 600; Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Arkansas, each 550 to 575; North Carolina, 460; Virginia and Pennsylvania, each 400; South Carolina, 325; New York, 275; California, 250; Louisiana, 210; the remaining granges lying in Oregon, Vermont, West Virginia, Maryland, Florida, New Jersey, Colorado, Massachusetts, Washington Territory, Dakota, Maine, New Hampshire, Canada, Montana, Delaware, Idaho, the Indian Territory, Nevada, and Connecticut.

As was anticipated, the hospitality of the people of Charleston was unbounded, and the reception and entertainment of the visitors was gratifying in the extreme. The Ashley Grange, No. 1, of S. C., was particularly distinguished for its kindness and attention. A number of very able men of the several States were representatives to the meeting. The Rev. C. W. Howard, of Kingston, Ga, delivered an able public address, by appointment, at Grange Hall, on the "Objects, Aims and Purposes of the Order." A large number of ladies were present as members of the Order, and in part representing their

respective States.

Among the resolutions adopted, was one for memorializing Congress against the future extension of patent rights, and so to amend the patent laws as to allow any person to use or manufacture any patented article on payment of a reasonable royalty. Another commending to subordinate granges the scheme of finishing the Washington Monument at Washington city, before the close of the centennial year of American Independence—each grange, State and sub-

ordinate, to contribute funds from its treasury, or by voluntary offerings of the members.

It was recommended also, that at the next annual session of the National Grange, each member of a grange bring specimens of products and minerals from their respective localities, to be given at the close of the session to the city

in which the meeting is held.

A resolution that the Order aid in the completion of the Spartansburg and Ashville Railroad, a link in the Chicago and South Atlantic Railroad; and also endorsing the recommendations of the Atlantic Agricultural Congress of last May for the construction by the national government of a system of water ways, including the improvement of the Mississippi river, and the building of canals from the lakes, by the Ohio, Kanawha and James, to the Atlantic. Also to aid the Texas and Pacific Railroad by the National Congress.

The repeal of the tax on tobacco is urged, coupled with a proposition that the Government shall endeavor to induce foreign powers to reduce the import duties on the article.

The National Grange agreed to loan, free of interest, each State Grange a sum of money equal to \$2.50 for each subordinate grange in such State, which sum shall not be distributed among the subordinate granges, and is to be used to advance the business interests of the Order.

The Executive Committee was authorized to select a location for the officers of the Order, and to lease the necessary buildings therefor.

The subject of the Centennial Exposition in 1876, was reported upon by a committee appointed to present business for the consideration. of the body; they say that no provision had been made by the commissioners in charge of that great national object, for a proper and systematic exhibition of the agricultural interests of the country, whereby the Patrons of Husbandry can be represented as an association. The committee therefore recommend "that further consultation be sought with the Directors of the Exposition to ascertain whether a modification of their plans may be effected so as to secure a proper recognition of American agriculture. The committee suggest that there be a full exhibition of plants, product, stock, wool and silk, and agricultural publications, and say, in conclusion, we deem it a part of our mission, as patrons of husbandry, to produce among our people a proper interest in the approaching celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of American independence, and to use our best endeavors to have it do the most good possible, not only by exhibiting the progress and power of a great nation during the first century of its existence, but by cementing the bond which shall unite our people for the future. In futherance of these views, we trust the entire management of this grand exposition will be conducted on such broad, liberal and upright principles, as shall best tend to harmonize our States and aid in spreading the peace of a millenial age among our own people and among the nations of the earth."

Maryland Subordinate Granges and Agricultural Societies.

Kent Island Grange.—The following officers were elected for a new grange in Queen Anne's Co., Md., at Stevensville, Kent Island, to be called the Kent Island grange, viz: Master, Edward C. Legg; overseer, S. Ringgold; lecturer, Dr. J. H. W. G. Weeden; steward, J. R. Cook; assistant steward, J. R. Downes; chaplain, W. K. White; treasurer, Y. T. White; secretary, J. C. Tolson; gatekeeper, Edward Ringgold; Ceres, Mrs. J. H. Price; Pomona, Mrs. Dr. Denny; Flora, Miss Mollie White; lady assistant steward, Mrs. Y. T.

Patapsco Grange, (Sykesville, Carroll Co.)—The following are the officers, which were recently installed by brother Jos. Barlow, viz: Master, William C. Polk; overseer, James George; lecturer, Captain J. W. Bennett; steward, A. P. Forsyth; assistant steward, A. C. Hewett; chaplain, G. Wyncorp; treasurer, J. M. Zimmerman; secretary, Truxton Polk; gatekeeper, E. Gaither; Ceres, Mrs. Wm. C. Polk; Flora, Mrs. Dr. Moorehead; Pomona, Mrs. James George; stewardess. Mrs. Charles A. Warfield ardess, Mrs. Charles A. Warfield.

Grange of Patrons was organized near Galestown, Dorchester county, on the 25th ult., and the following officers installed: Master, Jas. M. Gordy; overseer, J. R. Wheatly; secretary, R. W. Wheatly; treasurer, Collins Vincent; steward, A. T. Wheatly; assistant steward, Solomon C. Vincent; gatekeeper, T. J. Ellis; lecturer, A. B. S. Truitt.

A Grange is now organized at Princess Anne, Somerset county, with the following officers:
Master, Doctor A. D. Woodruff; overseer,
Levin L. Waters; lecturer, E. G. Polk; steward. Levin L. Waiers; lecturer, E. G. Polk; steward, Erastus Handy; assistant steward, Revel Hay-man; treasurer, William T. Fleming; secre-tary, Thomas W. Holbrook; gatekeeper, A. H. Lord; chaplain, Rev. A. C. Heaton; Ceres, Mrs. A. D. Woodruff; Flors, Mrs. L. L. Waters; Pomona, Mrs. E. Brisco; assistant stewardess, Miss Nannie Dennis.

Alexandria.—The grangers of all the Virginia granges in this neighborhood and of the Grange No. 101, of Maryland, located in Prince George's county, organized yesterday, in this city, a District grange, electing S. S. Bradford, of Culpepper, master. Mrs. L. A. Grimes, of Maryland, was chosen lady assistant steward.

Montgomery County (Md.) Society.-The following officers have been elected for the present year: For President, E. J. Hall; Vice-Presidents, Capt. James Strain, Dr. Wm. A. Waters, John H. Gassaway, N. D. Offut, Asa M. Stabler, and Barnard Swartz; Executive Committee, Edward C. Gilpin, Joseph T. Bailey, John E. Wilson, John Saunders, and Wm. S. Brooke; Secretary, Spencer C. Jones; Treasurer, H. W. Talbott.

The following has been adopted as the policy of the Society: No games of chance, or gambling arrangements of any kind, shall be tolerated in the Fair Ground of the Society; and if by any means such thing shall find admission, then it shall be the duty of the President, on being informed thereof, to take whatever steps may be necessary to remove the same immediately; and that the substance of this resolution be incorporated in our rules and regulations.

A Home-Made Fertilizer-Great Increase in the Cotton Yield .- A correspondent in Burke one part of common salt, applied as any other fertilizer-say 200 lbs. per acre in drill.

He applied it to one acre of land, the poorest he had, and it made one bale of cotton weighing 515 pounds, where 150 pounds lint would not have been made without it-to corn on an acre which would have brought 10 bushels, and gathered 33 bushels—to potatoes and made about 300 bushels, the finest ever seen—to English peas and beets with equal success; and to turnips which exceeded his 'most sanguine expectations."

This is a very remarkable result from the ingredients used and the quantity applied, and one which we should not expect, except on certain lands and with very favorable conditions, to see equalled; but the compound is so simple, cheap and easily prepared that it deserves a trial.

Another correspondent of the same journal in Wilkes Co., Ga., recommends the use of cotton seed and plaster as a manure for cotton. He keeps the seed perfectly secure until used and prepares the mixture in this way: First put down a layer of seed and then a layer of plaster, and so on until all is mixed, wetting every layer of seed to hasten decomposition. The proportions used are 20 bushels of seed to 200 pounds of plaster, applying that quantity to one acre. Mixed as described the fertilizer is fit for use in six weeks.

MR. T. S. Coopers, Linden Grove, Coopers-burg, Pa., has sold to A. M. Bowman, Waynes-boro, Va., Short-Horn Bull 2d Duke of Saltville, 9,946; to M. N. & Lewis R. Sniveley, Fairview, Md., Lady Sherbrook 2d, by Star of the Realm, 9,150, dam Lady Sherbrook by Stone's Grand Duke of Oxford 4,402, Lady Fayaway, by Sultan 9,173, and heifer Princess 2d, by 4th Lord of Oxford 5,903; to Chas. Glading, Jr., & Bro., Phila., before sensorial 15th, by Grand Duke of Mortes. heifer Sanspariel 15th, by Grand Duke of Morton 5,782, cow Clara Barton by imp. Baron Solway 6,482, and Duke of Harrison 5,565. Also to Jno. D. Ashton, Warrenton, Va., imp. Ayrshire heifer Rose of Avon, 4 years old, and two fine heifer calves, Daisy 2d and Saucon Lady, both sired by imp. Champion, and to A. P. Daniels, Washington, Va., bull calf Saucon Chief, dam imp. Flora. Also Berkshires to Richard Cassall, Sheldon, Ill.; John D. Ashton, Warrenton, Va.; J. L. Adams, Berrysburg, Pa.; Wm. W. Wenner, Lovettsville, Va.; Ilenry Brumbaugh, James Creek, Pa.; H. T. Lehman, Hagerstown, Md.; H. O. Harrah, Codis, Ohio, J. C. Wesser, Fact Field, M. Cadiz, Ohio; J. C. Messer, East Toledo, Ohio; Wm. J. Heile, Belvidere, N. J.; John E. Phillips, Baltimore, Md.; C. B. Hood, Brandy Station, Va; C. S. Paden, Wilton Junction, Iowa; Wm. R. Janeway, New Brunswick, N. J.; Thos. J. Les, Brighton, Md.; John Burdock, Yellow Creek, O.; Amos Whitney, Hartford, Conn.; J. E. Eisamen, Adamsburg, Pa.; Wm. Cochrane, Orangeville, Ohio. Also, Cotswolds to W. L. Stewart, Triadelphia, W. Va.; C. A. Goodyear, Charlottesville, Va.; George W. Palmer, Saltville, Va.; R. Burgess, Richmond, Va.; Wm. W. Wenner, Lovettsin the Cotton Yield.—A correspondent in Burke Co., Ga., of the Southern Culticator gives the following as the composition of a fertilizer made by ler, Princeton, Ind.; Noah Scott, Ursina, Pa.

Eastern Shore Talk.

Mesers. Editors American Farmer :

No use to say anything more about the weather; this winter is now old enough to speak for itself. The prospect is still good for a great peach crop the coming summer. The wood of last year's growth was thoroughly ripened by the long dry autumn, and it will take very severe frosts to destroy the crop this spring.

Tomatoes.

Many persons who have read the articles I have from time to time contributed to your columns, have written to me lately to learn my plan for growing early tomatoes. rather late for this season, I will give herewith my practice. Seed for the earliest crop should be sown about February 10th. Sow the seed very thickly in boxes, made by cutting a soap-box in half. These boxes should be placed in a hot-bed or a warm greenhouse, where a night temperature of fully 65° is maintained. We use a greenhouse, because more handy. As soon as the seedlings show the first rough leaf, transplant them into similar bexes, about one inch apart, and return to hot-bed. By the first of April these plants should again be transplanted to cold frames to be hardened off preparatory to transplanting; this time, place them 6 inches apart each way. As soon as possible after the 1st of May transplant them to the field in hills 3x4, using a fair shovelfull of manure to each hill. In this method of growing the plants, it will be perceived that there is a large amount of labor, as each plant is handled and transplanted three times. But it is a well-established fact, that each of these transplantings tends to hasten the fruiting of the plants. It will also be perceived that it requires a large amount of glass, since enough plants can be sprouted in an ordinary soap-box to occupy eight sashes at the final transplanting. But in early tomatoes, every day after the season opens counts dollars in the price of a box, and it is worth a good deal of trouble and expense to get tomatoes into market when they are worth \$4 to \$5 per box, when, perhaps, a week later, they will go more slowly at 50 cents per box. For later use, for canning, &c., we sow the seed about April 1st very thinly in cold frames, and do not transplant until sent to the field. This crop is cheaply grown, and will pay well at 50 cents a bushel, while the early ones won't pay unless you get over \$1.50

The May-Apple for the Potato Bug, &c.

Others have been writing to know more of the May-apple cure for the Colorado bug. What I have heretofore stated in regard to this matter is about all I know. My attention was called to it by an item in an agricultural paper, and a single trial of a strong decoction of the green root killed the bugs. I only wish I had experimented more fully, but hope some of your readers who have more leisure for such matters will test it fully this summer. The usual lot of those who allow their names to appear in print has been mine. Inquiries on all sorts of subjects have poured in upon me, and, as my business will not allow me to take time to answer in detail each person, I propose (with your permission in each

instance) to answer through your columns, from time to time, such inquiries as may be of a practical nature, and acceptable as useful contributions to your columns.

Treatment of Oleanders.

A Virginia lady wants to know what to do with her oleander, which has become so large as to be troublesome. The best plan we can suggest, is to plant it out-doors this spring. It will make a grand growth, and bloom during summer, and next fall let it die. Previous to the coming of frost, however, say about Sept. 1st, take cuttings of the half-ripe wood about 4 inches long. Now prepare a compost, twe-thirds sand, one-third woods mould. Fill three-inch pots with this, and insert the cuttings. Put the pots in a close shaded frame, or greenhouse, and keep well watered. When cold weather sets in, keep them in a cool greenhouse, or some place where they will not be much excited by artificial heat. By February, mest of them will show flower buds. Now put them (still in the poor sandy soil) near the glass in a warm greenhouse, or bay window. To save watering, a dozen of these little pots can be plunged in moss in a shallow box. When the new growth starts out around the flower-buds, pinch it out, so that all growth can be concentrated in the buds. If properly handled, by April each little plant will be a bouquet of bloom. In summer, these plants can be planted out to make growth for more cuttings in autumn. Those who wish large plants, can keep them cut down as bushy as they may wish, as the oleander pushes readily when cut back. We prefer the little plants. Oleanders, generally, do not bloom as well as they would, because the young shoots around the blossom bud are allowed to grow to the injury of the bloom. Pinch them out.

Sprouting Sweet Potatoes.

"How do you sprout sweet potatoes?" inquires another Virginian of practical turn. Well, what an idea—a Virginian wants to know how to sprout potatoes! Why, we thought all Virginians knew all about this. However, we will give our practice, premising that it is not the usual method, but a plan we have pursued for years with benefit. For a bed, we use our ordinary cold frames. First, spread in the frame about two inches of sand, on which lay the potatoes, almost touching. If any potatoes are very large, split them and lay them, cut side up, as the best sprouts always come from beneath the potato. When the bed is fifled, cover them about two inches above the potato with clean sand. Now put on the glass and keep it close until the sprouts appear. Have straw mats to cover at night and keep in the sun heat absorbed during the day. After the sprouts appear, water every day with tepid water, and give a little air when the sun shines warm. The bed should be started about last of March, and by planting time, in May, the glass can be removed, so as to harden the plants off. This is the most simple and safe method of sprouting potatoes we have ever tried. The saving in hauling and handling manure, alone, will pay the extra expense of glass, and there is little danger of rotting the potatoes if kept covered from frost and not watered until they sprout. They make much

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better roots, and are shorter and more hardy plants in sand than in rich loam.

But our random answers are over-running your space, we fear, and we leave others for next time, which may be months hence, as spring, with its labors, is now upon us.

W. F. MASSEY.

Riverbank, Chestertown, Md.

We are favored in having Mr. Massey respond to his correspondents' inquiries through our columns. He is the possessor of a style which presents, in the happiest manner, the results of the experience and skill be has accumulated, and which never fail "to hit the nail on the head."-Ed. A. F.1

My Neighbor and I.- No. 4.

BY JANE BOSWELL MOORE.

"If any of Mrs. Rand's children turn out badly, it will not be through any fault of their mother," I said to-day, after a talk I had had with her, recalling, as I did so, one of her remarks: "If children are not made happy in their own home, where will they be? Surely not at the firesides of strangers, or those who are in-different to them." Yet how few think of this, and how often parents are justly looked upon as tyrants, who have no sympathy with the tastes or dispositions of their children, and who use their authority to carry out some arbitrary and mean idea of their own. I have known Rachael Holmes ten years, yet in all that time her daughter Fanny has never had the privilege or right, for it is a right, of asking an unobjectionable young friend to take a cup of tea with her. mother does not believe in young girls having company, it distracts their attention and makes them think less of work; Mrs. Rand's servants are not thus restricted. "Every human being needs society," she said, in speaking of it, "especially those who spend much of their time in work, either of mind or body. And they need congenial company. A woman of fifty or sixty is not always a suitable companion for one of twenty or thirty. We naturally seek those of our own age, and it is cruel to expect to confine the young to the society of their parents, aunts, and uncles. Yet I have known this done, resolutely persisted in, until home became absolutely detestable, and young people looked upon an escape from it as delightful. The tendency of old age is too often to grow selfish and indifferent to the preferences and needs of others." I am often surprised, and as often, in the end, delighted, by the arrangements for comfort in that household. The parlor is not for company only. Though handsomely furnished, it is the sitting-room of the family. The carpet, protected by a large-sized, stout drugget, is not too fine for the sunlight, which streams in plentifully over every object. "Nothing so healthful or cheerful as the sunshine. The dining-room and kitchen are not quite so light. Why should we sit there?" I suppose in our church there is no wife or mother, with means as comfortable, who is so plainly though neatly and becomingly dressed as Mrs. R. But the parlor is full of really beautiful,

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though not very expensive, paintings, engravings, chromos, fine photographs and statuettes; there are choice shells; bound copies of the Aldine, the monthly coming of which is a source of delight to the children; a neat walnut shelf, full of the excellent and useful volumes of the Illustrated Wonder Series, and some of those tales of thrift and good management in the affairs of life, by Mary Howitt; a copy of Halsey's Chart and Roget's Thesaurus for reference in reading; a large red-lined copy of "Ministering Children," that charming English story, which has gone into hundreds of thousands of homes on both sides of the Atlantic, with its lessons of un-selfishness and sweet self-sacrifice; some of the most instructive of the Milton Bradley games and blocks; and in a little box, carefully kept from dust, and brought out every Sabbath afternoon, (for Sunday would not be Sunday without them,) a dozen packages of the Illustrated Cards for Children, published by the American Tract Society. How exquisite they are! the little gems of Alpine landscapes, the snowcrowned peaks in the background, the tall sombre evergreens, the Swiss chalets; the old trees and castles on the shore of the lake; the cattle going home at peaceful eventide; sea and snow scenes; gaily painted butterflies, flowers, and birds; with scenes in those old, old stories of Joseph and his brethern, Esther, and others, which more than all words will stamp these histories and their lessons indelibly on the plastic mind of a child. "Sunday was always so dull when I was a child," said Mrs. R. "I dreaded it. I often think of those words, 'Call the Sabbath a delight."

This year Henry Rand has caused his mother some uneasiness; he is just at that restless, critical age, when he needs the greatest wisdom and love to deal with him. Mr. R. is disappointed in him. He wants Henry to be a professional man, and Henry's tastes are very different. The boy was very anxious for a scroll saw. He had set his heart on one, and Mr. R. thought little of his inclination. "A mechanic's taste," he said, one day, in a vexed tone. One of Henry's schoolmates had a saw, and the boy could not resist the temptation of going to his house to see him at work, and try his own hand. Frank Patterson was not the most desirable companion for Henry and his mother worried about it. When I told her about the beautiful brackets, watch boxes, and match safes, made by an amateur, Mr. Shenton, and at the Fair, she was much interested; but I did not know until afterwards that busy as she was preparing for Christmas, she found time to make inquiry as to the best saw from those who had tried them; on that bitter cold day I met her on Leadenhall street, she was on her way to Thomas' sash and moulding factory to select thin, soft walnut boards for Henry to begin working, nor that for this purpose she did not get the new hat she had spoken of, ner some other articles she would have liked, but her look of satisfaction and Henry's pride and gratitude, when she showed me half a dozen handsomely carved brackets for her ivies to climb from, were worth a good deal. I have not heard of Henry's restlessness since; but I think he will one day "rise up and call" his mother "blessed," and that her heart "shall rejoice in time to come."

The American Harmer.

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ethers quarterly.

Advertisements should reach us by the 20th of the month, to secure insertion in the succeeding issue.

MARCH 1, 1875.

OUR REQUEST TO OUR FRIENDS to endeavor to extend the circulation of the Farmer has been complied with by many, and the renewals and new subscriptions received during the past month have been numerous. If any have fallen short of their duty in this respect, or if there are some in promising fields who can make amends for the delinquencies of others not so favorably situated, we will whisper to them that there are still some blank pages on our subscription books, and that we are quite willing this month should see them all filled.

DEFERRED .- We go to press this month with a number of articles crowded out, all of which we will find room for in April. This, however, must not deter a single good thing from coming right forward.

JANUARY NUMBER FOR 1875 .- Our supply of this issue is already exhausted. Subscriptions coming in now will have to begin with February or March. We have no back numbers for 1874, but a few bound volumes may still be had. Price, \$2.00 at our office, or \$2.25 by mail.

WE ARE glad to be able to say to those subscribers who inquired about Mr. Schofield's dairy operations, noticed last month, that by the courtesy of our friend Dr. Francis Thomas, we have received a detailed statement of his operations, which, received too late for this issue, will be given in the April Farmer.

State Agricultural Society of Maryland.

On another page will be found a letter from a correspondent, a farmer who has had experience at other State fairs beside our own. It is unnecessary to say that he is not interested in any site likely ever to be chosen for fair grounds.

His views coincide with our own. farmers seem to consider that with the State Society they have no concern or interest. We were in hopes last year when the presidency was assumed by Mr. Davis, himself a life-long farmer and known to be thoroughly identified with our agricultural interests, that there would be a change for the better. That gentleman we presume has found, however-although we are sure he has done everything he could do to promote the best interests of the Society-that there were influences operating which he could not counteract; and our own impression is that the condition of the present Society is more hopeless now, in fact, than it has yet been since its organization. It would appear from the president's remarks at last month's meeting that the interest the farmers take in it is measured by the sum of twelve hundred dollars, which was the total amount contributed by members, until some extra efforts were made to increase it by donations, to enable the Society to receive the maximum appropriation from the State permitted by law.

We know that it is much easier to point out evils than to propose remedies-to pull down than to build up. And if this be quoted against us we can say that we have already suggested a remedy. In the number of the Farmer first issued after the last fair, when it was apparent how utterly it had failed to attract hither our farmers or to accomplish any other good, we gave our views. Our readers will remember that they were the same, in effect, as those now offered by our correspondent. If any think the remedy severe, they must remember the case is desperate.

We do not speak on this subject without experience. We may say, without egotism, that the reverse is true. We are fully conversant with the difficulties, oppositions and personal motives which so often interfere to thwart the best-intentioned efforts for success in such undertakings.

Nothing would give us more gratification than to see on a firm footing, with a hopeful prospect before it, a successful, live State Society in Maryland. Ours is an agricultural community and we ought to have such a Society. The times demand it.

The truth cannot be masked that our farming class is despondent. Nothing would do more to re-inspirit it, and awaken a better feeling, than a Society alive to the duties of the hour-in the hands of our best men-its directors governed by no selfish motives, no petty ambitions, but impressed by the need of doing something to arouse from a condition not far removed from apathy, the farmers of our State. It is an inauspicious sign for the future of our agriculture when the farmers have no part or lot in the State Society, which should exist only as the representative of their interests and needs, and yet, as President Davis truly said, "the great body of them are debarred from attending and participating in" its operations.

To the shows themselves, we acknowledge that we would favor giving a somewhat wider scope than others might be disposed to do. Our aim would be to make the Annual Fair not only an occasion for the gathering together of our farmers for mutual improvement and comparison of ideas, but we would like to see it a great yearly social event. We should be glad to see it a holiday for every farmer in our State who could get to her commercial metropolis. On one day, at least, all business ought to be suspended in this city, that it might empty itself into the fair grounds,-thus making it a gala day for men, women and children, for whose instruction, entertainment, and even amusement, every proper provision should be made,

We used to have something like this in the days of the old societies; they do still, in St. Louis and Cincinnati, in Richmond and Atlanta-

On the fair grounds there might be something presented for every taste. The young farmer who went to compare different breeds of domestic animals ought to have the opportunity; the older one who wanted to see a new machine at work could do that. Those who wanted to see a race or a trot could do even that; and we never yet knew man or woman who did not love a horse and love also to see him do his best even under the veil of "a trial of speed!" For the children there might be balloon ascensions and other diversions. But let us henceforth dispense with the "wheels of fortune" and all the gamblers.

It would not require a great deal of ingenuity on the part of the management to make an attractive show. For our city the annual recurrence of such an event would be of great service to her tradespeople; and, as has ever been the case, the benefit would be reciprocal and our business men would then do all in their power to put the Society in a position to offer

the greatest inducements to exhibitors and visitors from far and near. At the time of the last show, who saw any farmers' faces on our streets? Make such a show as we sketch—in an accessible place—and our city will be overcrowded, large as she has grown.

President Davis has taken a commendable step in inaugurating monthly meetings and discus" sions at the Society's rooms, though in the nature of things very few farmers can attend them, and they only such as are very convenient to the city; but the annual meetings of the Society ought to be modeled on those of the States of Virginia and New York, where the very best and most intelligent farmers come together to discuss practical questions. This would revive the times when in Baltimore we had such meetings every evening of the Fair-when our Calverts and McHenrys, Tilghmans and Davises, Goldsboroughs and Carrolls, met with the Holcombs and Jacksons of Delaware, the Gowens and Harveys of Pennsylvania, the Newtons and Wares of Virginia, the Morrises and Johnsons of New York-when might be heard the placid eloquence of the lamented Newton, the massive practical wisdom of the still unreplaced Calvert, the playful but not unmeaning badinage of the Patuxent Planter, all illumining the debate on some topic of the agriculture of the day.

Maryland ought to have a State Society and an annual show which would not be unworthy of her position agriculturally and geographically. She will have them at some day in the future. Of that we are certain. We are equally certain it can never be compassed on the Pimlico grounds, nor by any management which does not include the real and the best farmers from every portion of our State.

TEXT BOOK OF SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE, with practical deductions,—By E. M. Pendleton. M. D., Professor of Agriculture and Horticulture in the University of Georgia.

We have received from the author a copy of this new work, and though we have been able to give it as yet but a cursory examination, we find in it little except to praise. It supplies a much felt want and should find its way into all our institutions of practical learning as a class book, while it may be read with satisfaction and undoubted profit by every young farmer of even moderate acquirements and who has not mastered the rudiments of the sciences of which it treats.

The work is divided into eight parts, treating respectively of the anatomy and physiology of plants; physical qualities of soils; chemistry of the atmosphere; chemistry of plants; chemistry

of soils; fertilizers and natural manures; animal nutrition; with an appendix giving the history, analysis, mode of cultivation, enemies, &c., of the staple crops.

We have not the space to give a full notice of this handy and useful manual, but we shall probably refer to it again, and have marked several portions for transfer to our columns.

The volume is dedicated by its author to P. S. Chappell, Esq., a well-known citizen of Baltimore.

Our Correspondents.

Our friends are so generous with their favors that we can scarcely find space in which to express our sense of the obligations we are under to all of them.

We have bare room for one or two notes. The paper of Col. Wilkins is of great value. He is one of the most acute and accurate observers as well as most practical of horticulturists in this State. His theory, it is fair to say, is totally at variance with those of the scientists at whom he aims his guns. His facts cannot be questioned. If he establishes the correctness of his conclusions, it will lead the way, we are sure, to the most practical results for our fruit growers, and determine the future of the peach crop. His belief in the causes of the yellows is that one largely held by our peach farmers, as was seen by the letter of a correspondent in another county in our January issue.

There is an interruption this month in our correspondent Freedom's series,—due, as we believe, to his absence from home.

We regret very much that we did not receive in time for this number an expected article on Trucking from our correspondent Nansemond.

An article for the poultry department, timely and useful, by Mr. Myers, is crowded out, as also is a lengthy article from our correspondent Potomac, and one on the fish question from an Eastern Shore correspondent; these latter are in type, and although we have, as it will be seen, considerably enlarged the number of our pages this month, we have been reluctantly obliged to omit these interesting papers.

Farm Wagons.

Messrs. Thomas Norris & Son have a well-displayed advertisement in this month's Farmer of the Schuttler farm wagon, the celebrity of which is established. Having had occasion not long since to carefully examine them, we may say that they struck us as very superior and substantial in workmanship and material, and that we believe they are the best of their kind offered in this or other markets. Persons desiring such wagons will do well to call on or write the Messrs. Norris, who give in their advertisement full particulars, with prices.

The Maryland Agricultural College.

As a matter of information related to agricultural affairs in our State, we published last month, but with a feeling of regret akin almost to mortification, the report of this institution.

From what we have since heard, it would seem that its condition is more unfortunate than that report even would indicate. The college has a mere handful of pupils, is in debt, and dissensions prevail in the faculty, as well as in the board of governors.

The subordination of all agricultural features, even if their total abolition was not intended by the clumsily framed resolution adopted by the trustees, (if it was passed as published,) with the burlesque addition of a nautical school, has offered a target for ridicule, not only in private, but by the press of the State.

We have a letter from a gentleman knowing to all the facts in the case, and who authorizes us to make the fullest use of his statements, which shows a deplorable condition of things so far as usefulness or even discipline is concerned; but we postpone any use of it, our purpose being now to call attention to the fact that a meeting of the stockholders will be held, as we are informed, in April, and that all who are interested should be represented.

It is stated that efforts are already being made to secure proxies to vote the stock, and we hope its holders will be cautious in making no inconsiderate disposition of their proxies, in case they cannot be present.

There are a number of gentlemen in the State who feel, and who should take steps to manifest, an interest in the subject. We refer to the earlier students of the college, (some of them its graduates) such as-if we may be pardoned for this public use of their names-Messrs. G. H. and Charles B. Calvert, Thos. Franklin, B. McL. Hardesty, W. T. P. Turpin, W. F. Wharton, Chas. H. Brown, Edward Hall of B., Chas. Goldsborough, Edward B. Emory, Washington Bowie, George Gale, E. M. Wilkins, T. T. Bowie, and others, now occupying positions of prominence and influence in the community, most of whom, too, are farmers, and who know what the college was, what were its weak points, and what might be its capacity for good. These gentlemen should come forward and endeavor to have some voice in the future direction of this much-abused institution-if it is to have any future.

We have not at hand a list of the present stockholders, but it would seem entirely practicable for some arrangement to be made by which the gentlemen indicated—who certainly know 0

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something of the college, and who probably know much more than most of the stockholders or the trustees often elected by them—could have the opportunity to meet the stockholders and consult with them on its affairs and future management.

It may not be out of place to say here what we did not publish last month, that the members of the board of trustees on the part of the State did not unite in the action had at the last meeting, and that it is understood the representatives of the stockholders were not unanimous, as also, that, so far, no steps have been taken to carry into effect the course determined on.

CORRECTION.—In our report in the January No. of the proceedings of the Farmers' Council at Petersburg, Va., the name of the mover of the resolution favoring fruit-growing in the South should have been G. S. Bellis, of Littleton, N. C., and not Mr. Bilyew as given.

Col. J. Stricker Jenkins, of Baltimore, whose disastrous loss of fine sheep by dogs a year or two since was noticed at the time in the American Farmer, has determined to try once more, and imported early in the winter, at a high cost, five Southdown ewes, bred by Mr. William Rigden, of Hove, near Brighton, England, all of which are in lamb to very superior rams, either Mr. Rigden's or Mr. Webb's. Some of Mr. R's rams were let last year at from 40 to 82 guineas the season.

It will be seen that Col. Jenkins offers to sell some lambs from his flock, and also a few head of his Jersey cattle, of which he is an enthusiastic and careful breeder.

THE SENIOR EDITOR.—The two winter months just closed showed, we believe, a continuance of the severest cold weather for twentyfive years, and was found peculiarly and unusually trying upon the health, especially of the aged. Among others who suffered from its effects, the senior of the Farmer was placed hors du combat about the first of January, and it was not until towards the close of February that he was enabled to make his appearance and report for duty; but he thinks the readers of the paper will most fully concur in the opinion, that they, at least, have lost nothing by his absence-for we can truly say, that the numbers for February and March (in the preparation of which he lent but the very slightest aid) we consider to have been unsurpassed in comparison with any others which have ever been issued by us. The present number, especi-

ally, will be acknowledged to contain a greater amount of seasonable and valuable practical matters upon almost every branch of agriculture and its kindred sciences, by correspondents and from other sources of the highest and most reliable character, that have ever graced the pages of any journal of a similar character in this country; and we can truly add that we have never felt prouder of our Old Pioneer than at the present time.

Whilst we have pen in hand, we will remark, that although the firm name of the conductors of the Farmer is now the same as that adopted from the beginning of the present series, yet the proprietorship and legitimate control is in the junior alone,—the senior, although actuated by, if possible, a greater zeal than he ever experienced in its behalf, being but a voluntary adjunct to it.

Henderson's Early Summer Cabbage.



This new variety originated with the well-known market gardener, Peter Henderson, who thus describes it: "We send out this new variety of Early Cabbage, feeling satisfied that it will rival, if not to some extent supersede, the Wakefield. The merit of this variety consists in its being the earliest of all large cabbages, coming in but a few days after the Wakefield. It has also another valuable peculiarity, of rarely or never bursting open when ripe, so that if a crop cannot be used at once it will not spoil, as is the case with most of the other early sorts. There is no doubt of it becoming a standard variety, either for market or private uses."

The Colorado Potato Beetle.

We reproduce the cut given in the Furmer of last March of this pest, in order that those of our



st, in order that those of our readers who have not yet made his acquaintance, and who may be so unfortunate as to meet him, may at once recognize him. The engraving shows the perfect

insect and the grub. The latter is a disgusting creature, which once seen will not easily be forgotten. The insect is yellowish-brown, with tenblack lines on the wing covers, five on each. The eggs are yellow, and are laid in clusters on the under side of the leaves. We will refer again to this subject next month.

Aquaculture.

American Fish Culturists' Association.

By ALEX. KENT, Green Spring Fish Ponds, Green Spring Station, Baltimore county, Md.

The fourth annual meeting of the American Fish Culturists' Association was held in New York City, February 10 and 11, at the office of its Vice-President, G. Shepard Page,—Hon. R. B. Roosevelt, President, in the chair. The U. S. was represented by its commissioner, Prof. Baird and his assistants; Canada by Messrs. Wilmot and Arnold; and the several States interested, by their respective commissioners; and, in some The meetcases, their prominent fish culturists. ing was opened with an address by the President, in which he reviewed the progress of fish culture during the past year. He claimed for the cause steady advancement and encouraging success in every direction. New York has distributed large numbers of black bass, shad, white fish and salmon trout among her insufficiently stocked lakes and streams. Results of former years' labor are beginning to appear where they were not at all confidently expected. Grown shad have been taken from Lake Ontario, the Genesee and other rivers, where the young fish were placed. It has been demonstrated that shad will live and grow without access to the salt water. It remains to be seen whether the changed conditions will prevent their spawning and increase. The same remarks apply to the California salmon; therefore we are as yet only in the experimental stages of this enterprise. Their greatest triumphs, he claims, have been with their native fish in their native waters. Fred. Mather, Esq., read a paper on Poisoning and Obstructing Waters, in which he advocated legislation to prevent mills and manufactories from being so erected and managed as to defeat the efforts and aims of all interested in the restocking of our streams. Seth Green, Esq., endorsed the views of Mr. Mather, and strengthened his plea by facts coming under and within his own observation and experience.

Dr. Edmunds, of Vermont, advocated stringent legislation. Mr. Bowles, of Springfield, read a letter from Thad. Norris, Esq., favoring the acclimatization of the grayling in Eastern waters, upon which arose one of the most interesting discussions of the session. Mr. Mather took ground in favor of the grayling, preferring it to the trout,—claiming that it is little, if any, inferior in flavor, and that it has the advantage of being more easily and cheaply raised. Messrs. Green and Collins, both of whom are thoroughly familiar with the grayling, expressed themselves very decidedly against its introduction into trout streams, either as a substitute or as a companion for this fish. They claimed first, that it is greatly inferior to the trout. In fact, said Collins, it is only fit to furnish a poor subject for conversation. Second, it is more difficult to raise. Third, hatching at a seasen when the trout have reached the age of some months, they would fall a prey to their larger companions. Mr. Green said that all worn-out trout streams ought to be restocked with trout, and

that the idea of introducing an inferior fish was wrong.

The general opinion was clearly against taking much trouble to introduce the grayling.

The second day's proceedings began with a statement by Mr. Reeder of his experiences with the black bass. Careful examination had satisfied him that the division of these fish into two species known as the Salmoides and Nigrigans is well founded, but it had also convinced him of the incorrectness of that opinion which limits the Nigrigans to Northern and the Salmoides to Southern waters. Alluding to the growing scarcity of this fish in Pennsylvania waters, he suggested that it might be owing to heavy freshets occurring during their spawning season and smothering the eggs with a deposit of sediment. Mr. Green thought that quite likely to happen, but suggested that the stream might have been overstocked, and that other food failing them the large ones had eaten the little ones. Mr. Reeder thought minnows and other small fish still abundant.

Prof. Baird said the operations of the U. S. Commission had been principally connected with shad and salmon. Large numbers of shad had been transferred from the Hudson and Connecticut to Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Massachusets. 250,000 eggs of the Rhine salmon, forwarded by the German government through Mr. Hessel, nearly all died, and an attempt by our government to introduce our shad into German waters also proved a failure, owing to the length of the voyage. Not having yet learned how to feed young shad, we can only keep them in confinement a limited number of days. Mr. Green suggested that the death of these fish might be due to the fact that they were carried in boxes made of tin and zinc, which formed a battery, the resulting acid killing the eggs. Mr. Reeder suggested that the hatching process might be retarded by the use of ice until the eggs were nearly or quite transported, Mr. W. Clark, of Michigan, having adopted this method of hatching white fish.

Subsequent to the meeting of this association, the fish commissioners of the various States held their first annual meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Here, also, Mr. Roosevelt was honored with the chair, among the gentlemen present being Major Ferguson, one of the Maryland Commissioners. Dr. Heidso stated that the purpose of the meeting was to devise means of co-operation, that through discussion of fishing interests more knowledge of the subject might be disseminated, and that the commissioners might be better known to each other, and more familiar with the plans of the different States.

Prof. Milner read a paper on the subject of fish culture, historical and suggestive. A peculiarity of the paper was its deprecation of protective legislation. This it was claimed has been in use since the middle ages in Europe, and from 1623 in this country, 351 separate laws having been passed directly for the benefit of food fishes. The inadequacy of these has been proven by experience. The feasibility of artificial propagation had now been abundantly proved, and this indicated the direction of practical effort in the future.

Persons having for sale Current Cuttings by the thousand will please corn G. F. Needham, Washington, D. C. the thousand will please correspond with

Baltimore Markets, Feb. 27.

The quotations below are Wholesale Prices.

The quotations below are Wholesale Prices.

Breadstuffs.—Flour—Receipts light; demand not very active. Quotations: Howard St. Super \$4.00@4.50; do. common to fair Extra \$4.02@4.65; do. good to choice Lxtra \$4.87@5.00; do. Family \$5.87@6.65. Ohio and Indiana Super \$4.00@4.50; do. common to fair Extra \$4.62@ \$4.75; do. good to choice Extra \$4.87@5.00; do. Family \$5.25@6.25. City Mills Super \$4.00@4.50; do. low tenedium Extra \$4.87@5.50; do. Rio brands do. \$6.50. City fairs yhands \$8.00@6.32. Fine flour \$3.55@5.75. Kye fiour \$5.25@5.75. Corn Meal, city, \$4.50; Western \$4.00@4.50; \$4.00@4.50

84.00@4.50.

Wheat.—Receipts light; market quiet. We quote Pennsylvania red 119@130 cents; Western amber 118 cents; Maryland red 126 cents; do. amber 135 cents.

Corn.—Active, with light receipts. Saice as follows: Southern white, 78@81 cents; do. yellow. 78@30 cents; Western white, 80 cents; do. mixed 70@31 cents.

Oats.—Prices tending higher, with sales of Southern at 68@70 cents; ib mixed 70@31 cents.

Ryc.—Firmer and prices better, with sales at 183@104 cents.

cents.

Broom Corn.—Green and Hurl, 11@11 cents; common and crooked, 7@8 cents v b.

Cotton.—Active with prices advancing. Quotations: Middling upland 16 cents; low middling 15% cents; good ordinary 14%@15 cents.

Hay and Straw.—Dull. Choice Timothy, \$20@21; mixed \$15@17. Clover \$13@14. Wheat Straw \$9. Oat Straw \$18. Rye \$13@14 v ton.

Mill Feed.—Brownstaff 27 cents; light middlings 24 cents; heavy do. 45 cents v bashel.

Potatoes.—Early Rose \$3.00. Peach blows, \$2.50 v bbl. Jackson whites, at wharf. 90 cents per baskel.

Provisions.—Bulk Shoulders 7% cents; clear-rib Sides 10% cents. Bacon Shoulders 8% cents; clear-rib Sides 10% cents. Bacon Shoulders 8% cents; Mess Pork \$19.75.

Cheese.—N. York, 15@17 cents. Western, 14@15 cts.

Cheese.—N. York, 15@17 cents. Western, 14@15 cts. Butter.—N. York choice 85@38 cents; Glades 23@28

cents.

Salt.—Ground Alum \$1.10@1.15. Fine \$2.00@2.05

Veack. Turks Island, 28@30 cents V bushel.

Seeds.—Clover. Maryland and Pennsylvania, \$6.50@
\$6.75. Western \$7.50@7.75. Timothy \$5.00 V bushel.

Tobacco—Not much animation as yet. We quote
Maryland, frosted and sound common, \$7.00@7.504
medium dull, \$7.50@8.50; leafy brown, \$8.50@13.00;
bright red to yellow, \$12.00@18.00. Virginia, common to
good lugs, \$9.50@13.04; common to medium leaf, \$10.50@
\$14.00; good to fine leaf, \$14.50@18; selections, \$19.00@
\$23.00. 98 00

\$22.00.

Wool.—Steady and quiet. Burry 25@30 cents; good long nuwashed 32@35 cents; Merino, 28@30 cents; tubwashed, 48@52 cents; pulled 35@40 cents.

Live \$\delta\colon\text{...} = \text{Best on sale 5}\colon\text{...} \text{cents}; cents; generally rated first-class, 4\colon\text{...} \text{Best on sale 5}\colon\text{...} \text{cents}; generally rated first-class, 4\colon\text{...} \text{cents}; medium or good fair quality, 4\colon\text{...} \text{cents}; ordinary thin Steers, \text{Uxen and Cows 3}\colon\text{...} \text{def cents}.

Hogs.—Market somewhat dull and prices depressed. We enote at \$\colon\text{...} \text{cents} \text{ cents}.

Hogs.—Market somewhat dull and prices depressed. We quote at %200 cents net.
Sheep.—Very dull; quoted at 4%26 cents for fair to good, 620; cents for extra, gross.

New Advertisements.

T. Norris & Son-Farm and Freight Wagons.
Griftth & Turner-Agricultural Implements. Seede, &c.
J. Stricker Jenkins-Southdowns and Jersey Cattle.
T. S. Cooper-Cotswoolds and Berkshires.
J. J. Turner & Co.—"Exceisior."
do. do. Ammoniated Super-phosphate.
do. do. Bone Dust-Bone Flour.
Baugh & Sons-Raw-Bone Phosphate.
Andrew Cos-Coe's Super-phosphate.
Lider & Hardesty-Agricola Fertilizer.
John Bullock & Son-Bane Dust.
Samuel Sands & Son-All kinds Fertilizers.
J. Bolgtand & Son-Garden and Field Seeds.
E. D. Hallock-Garden and Field Seeds.
D. M. Ferry & Co.—Seed Annual.

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n - E. D. Haucez—Garden and Field Seet D. M. Ferry & Co.—Seed Annual. D. Landreth & Son—Garden Seeds, Hosey & Co.—Seed Catalogue. J. B. Root—All about Hot-beds, de. Good Seeds. do. Test is better than Talk.

J. R. V. Hawkins—Select Garden Seed, Beach, Son & Co.—Bulbs and Seeds, Thomas Meshan—Nursery Stock. Smith & Powell—Trees, Dr. Shroder—Grape Vines. 17r. Stroker—Crape vines.

W. A. Myers—Eggs and Fowls.

H. Maneah Price—Va. Lands for Sale.

White Manufacturing Co.—Carriage Lamps, &c.

Samuel Sands & Son—Farmers' and Planters' Agency.

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A number of Catalogues of Seeds, Plants, &c., and of new publications, are received, notices of which are crowded out this month.



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Many of the above articles took the First Premium at our Maryland State Fair in October, 1874.

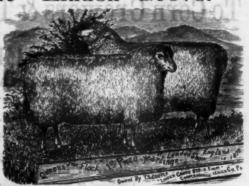
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Bought of John R. Chaig, Esq., of Edmonton, Canada, Eleven Breeding Sows and Two Boars.—
The lot were my own selection, and consisted of the highly-honored and prize-winning Boar LORD HUMPHREY, winner of FIRST PRIZE and SWEEPSTAKES of \$100 at St. Louis, Me., 1874; First and Sweepstakes at Illinois State Fair, 1874, and First at Indians State Fair—being the only times that he has been shown. Among the Imand First at Indians State Fair—being the only times that he has been shown. Among the imported Sows are SWANWICK'S GEM, (winner of First Prize at Royal Show, England, July, 1874, as Sow under one year old in pen of three, being own sister to my imported Hoyal Beauty,) ROMFORD QUEEN, ACTOLLESS, LADY GLOSTER, PRINCESS and others. The thirteen head were sold to me at Mr. Craige Public Sale, January 16th, 1875, for \$2,950, gold. The highest price paid by me was \$660, gold, for imp'd Lord Humphrey. Prices for Sows ran from \$100 Lord Humphrey. Prices for Sows ran from \$100 to \$300 per head, making an average price on the thirteen head \$356, gold. Mr. Craig, in a recent advertisement, in the Country Gentleman, states that the Green Grove Berkshires had won most of the First Premiums and the Grand Sweepstakes at St. Louls, Mo., four consecutive years, in 1873



the First Premiums and the Grand Sweepstakes
at St. Louis, Mo., four consecutive years, in 1878
showing against the leading exhibitors of Canada; at Central Exhibition, London, competed for and won all the
First Premiums and Sweepstakes with a portion of the herd, a selection having been sent to the Illinois State Fair.
Springfield, where they were equally successful. Having also bought last May, 1874, the entire Berkshire Herd of
the Hon. M. H. Cochranz, of Canada, (with the exception of three young pigs.) these, in addition to my selected
Herd, and with my last importation, ought certainly to give me the finest and most valuable Herd of Berkshires in
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The undersigned will hereafter sell his Packages of GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS at 6 cents each, or 20 for \$1, assorted varieties and kinds. Also, to Merchants, for Retailing, at \$8 per hundred.

CORN, PEAS and BEANS by the peck or bushel, at as low prices as any other Seed House.

HALLOCK'S CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER,

Or, Plant Food and Insect Destroyer.

The above is a combination of the Materials which contains all the element which promotes the Growth of Vegetation—containing ingredients which are known to be destructive to all Insects or Worms, which are so injurious to Young Plants, Vines and Shrubbery. One large tablespoonful will be sufficient for a gallon of water.

Put up in Packages and sold at TWENTY-FIVE and FIFTY CENTS each.

Original Ammoniated Also, Bone Phosphate, Price \$50 per Ton (2,000 lbs)

The same will be put up in small Bags to accommodate those only who want a small quantity. Address Price \$1 per Bag. E. D. HALLOCK.

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Some imported solid colors and black points. Particular attention given to breeding from best milking families.

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Of superior quality, a portion imported in 1874 from William Rigden, one of the most noted breeders in England.

BUCKS, EWES and LAMBS at reasonable figures.

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FARM AND FREIGHT WAGONS.



We offer for sale, as the Agents for Baltimore, the SCHUTTLER WAGON. We will not adopt the stereotype phrase of advertisers generally—that they are "the Best in the world"—but will warrant them to be Equal to any, and superior to many makes that are represented on Papers as the Best. The wagons speak for themselves. We ask an examination by those who want, before they purchase elsewhere, if possible. A written warranty will be furnished with each wagon sold, if desired. Prices as follows:

EZE		SIZE OF TIRES.	CAPAC			PRICE.
	24x8	1±x+	1,500	Ibs.		\$110.00
20	3 x9	11x1	2,000	66		110.00
	31x10	14x9-16	3,000	66		115.00
	34x11	1±x±	3,500	44		120.00
TH	82x12	COLUMN A COL	4,500	A	KO	125.00
1.4	4 x12 1	U2x All	5,500	44	TU	137.50

For the above prices, include Running Gear, Single and Top Box, Whiffletrees, Neck-yoke, Wrench and Stay Chains. Brake and Spring Seat furnished extra at \$6 each.



The above cut represents a very neat, beautifully finished, THIMBLE-SKEIN SPRING WAGON, with one Spring Seat and ci. her Pole or Shafts. Very suitable for country merchants and farmers as a light express wagon or pleasure carriage.

SIZE (OF SKEIN.	SIZE OF TIRES	. CAPACITY.	WITH BRAKE.	WITHOUT BRAKE.
2	4x74	11x1	1,200	\$118	\$110
2	1x61	14x4	1,000	128	120
)	Each addit	ional seat	*********		5.00
(One pair st	teps			, 3.00
3	Extra shaft	ts or pole			10.00
Andone v	will have n	manual attention	n		

THOMAS NORRIS & SON,

Manufacturers and Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Machinery, Seeds, &c.,
mb-tf 141 WEST PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE.

Adjustable Dash Lamp

FOR NIGHT DRIVING.

Price \$6.00 each by Express, C. O. D., with full privilege of examination before payment.

FOR THE USE OF

DOCTORS, PRIVATE GENTLEMEN, MAR-KET GARDENERS, LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS, AND ALL OTHERS HAVING OCCASION TO DRIVE DARK NIGHTS.

Throws a powerful light 100 feet ahead of the horse. Burns Kerosene, without a chimney, 10 hours after one filling. Fits any shaped Dash, or on any vehicle. Splendid Barn Lantern,—also good for huuting. The light is not affected by wind, rain or joiting. Try one and you will be pleased with it.

Send for Circular.

White Manufacturing Co., Fine Carriage Lamps and Mountings, STEAM FIRE ENGINE SIGNALS AND SIDE LAMPS.

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STEAM MARBLE WORKS.

BEVAN & SONS,

No. 70 HOWARD ST., BEAR SARATOGA,

Would call attention to their fine collection of MONU-MENTS, TABLETS, &c.; GRAVESTONES FOR CEM-ETERIES; also a varied assortment of MARBLE MAN-TLEs; and are prepared to execute all kinds of Marble Work for building.

Select Garden Seeds.

Grown from fine selected stock. Warranted Fresh and Pure. Choice Seed Potatoes, Brownell's Eureka and Showfake, 116., 75 cts.; 4 lbs., \$2; peck, \$5; bushel, \$16; barrel, \$35. Carpenter's Seedling and Ice Cream, 416s., \$1; peck, \$1; bushel, \$2; barrel, \$6. Brownell's Beauty. Early Vermont, Brownell's Hessach, Compton's Surprise, Red Jacket, Early Favorite, 4 lbs., \$1; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.00; barrel, \$8. At prices given, 4 lbs. and less will be seen by mail, post paid. My Annual Catalegue for 1875, giving full description of the above, sent free to all applicants.

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WILLIAM HARRIS,

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Just received, a large assortment of BREECH and MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS, SPORTSMEN'S GOODS, &c.

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BAUGH & SONS' HIGH GRADE MANURE

(SEE ANALYSIS.)

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BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

The old-established article sold under guaranteed analysis.

GROUND RAW BONES AND BONE MEAL,

WARRANTED PURE. ALSO

PERUVIAN GUANO, Oil of Vitriol, Land Plaster and all Fertilizing Chemicals on hand and sold at lowest market rates.

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ALL ABOUT HOT-BEDS. A complete treatise, with many labor-saving hints on other garden topics, in my Garden Manual and Seed Catalogne. Sent for two

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J. B. ROOT,
Seed Grower, Rockford, 111s.

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Spring, 1875.

A very large and fine stock of St. Apple, Dwarf Pear and Cherry Trees, Houghton Gooseberries, Norway Spruce, Junipers, and a general assortment of Ever-greens, Elms, Maples, Shrubs, Roses, and a general Nursery Stock at the SYRACUSE NURSERIES. Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 11, 75. SMITH & FOWELL.

Valuable Lands For Sale

IN PIEDMONT SECTION OF THE JAMES RIVER VALLEY.

The subscriber has a large number of VALUABLE FARMS on sale in countles of Amherst, Nelson, Albemarle, Fluvanna, Goochland, Powhatan, Cunberland, Buckingham, Appomatiox, Campbell and Bedford, embracing the finest lands and mill properties in the State, from \$8 to \$25 per acre, and in tracts from \$60 to \$4,000 acres, on easy torms. These lands lay contiguous to railroad and canal, and not over eighteen hours by railroad from New York er eight hours from Baltimore.

A Vineyard of Swten Acres to Lease and put but on shares. Address, with a stamp, or apply in person to H. MANOAH PRICE,

James River Valley Land Agency, mh-1y

Antioch, Fluvanna Co., Va.

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FRUIT & TRUCK FARM

The owner, desiring to return to his profession and the City, offers for sale that most valuable and highly improved FARM, lying in the county of NANSEMOND, at the head of Nansemond River, containing in sundry tracts 600 ACRAS.

It is 6 miles from one Railroad, and 7 from the Village of SUFFOLK; a daily Steamer to Norfolk, within 4 miles of the farm, and transportation by salling vessels land at a wharf on the farm.

land at a wharf on the farm

land at a wharf on the farm.

The home place, containing 76 ACRES, is almost entirely in fruit trees of select and profitable market varieties. Of the 1,300 Pear trees about on-half are standard Bartlett, 7 years old, just in bearing. Three orchards of Apples for the early market, all in bearing. One acre in Concord Grapes: a small Peach orchard of Troth and other select kinds, to the number of three handstaft trees. hundred trees

The whole farm is well enclosed, well drained, and the soil is admirably adapted to

FRUIT GROWING, TRUCKING, and a very large portion of the lands grow Clover, Timothy and Orchard Grass with profit. There is now about 30 acres in Clover and the Grasses; 150 acres in Corn. Cetton and forage crops. Peanuts succeed well, and the immediate contiguity to water transportation renders the Melon, Potatoe and other heavy crops of tracks very profitable. There are

THREE SMALL DWELLINGS, with out-buildings on different parts of the farm, now occupied by white tenants who have cultivated the lands

for several years.

Natural fertilizers, muck and marl in any quantity, convenient to each field.

The buildings on the home farm including a handsome Country Store, cost over \$12,000.

PRICE ONLY 825 PER ACRE

TERMS easy—\$5,000 cash, and the balance may remain on mortgage for five or more years, interest payable semi-annually. If immediate sale is effected, possession can be had on expiration of the present annual contracts for rent.

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Will spare EGGS FOR HATCHING from his choice stock of Light and Dark Brahmas, White, Buff and Partridge Cochins, W. Leghorns, White Holland and Bronze Turkeys.

My Powis are large and finely bred. Send stamp for Price List.

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Our descriptive ROSE CATALOGUE of 1875, containing over 500 named varieties, grown by us on their own roots, embracing all the latest novelties and best old varieties, now ready for distribution. Copies with colored plate 10 cents. Plain Copies sent on receipt of stamp.

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TRUSSES, SHOULDER-BRACES, ELASTIC STOCK-NGS, SUSPENSORIES, SYRINGES, INHALERS, &c. HYDROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, MICRO-HYDROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, MICRO-SCOPES, STEREOSCOPES, MAGNIFYING GLASSES, dec., &c.

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MONTY easily made by selling TEAS at IMPORT-ERS PRICES, or getting up clubs in towns and country for the eldest Tea Company in America. Greatest inducements. Send for circular.—CANTON TEA CO., 142 Chambers St., New York. [F-2t]

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ONPAREIL MILLS. French Conc-Burr Mills, and Cotton-Seed Hullers. Illus'ted pamphlet free. Address, REDGEREER, SHEFARD & MILLER, 181 E. Front Street, Cincinnati, O. OF

ONE DUST - - BONE FLOUR!

ANAYSTS

Ammonia	4.37
Bone Phosphate of Lime	44.56

Superior in quality, and in finer mechanical condition than any other manufactured in this vicinity.

PRICE.

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\$43 Per Ton in Bags.

J. J. TURNER & CO.

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ith to 42 Pratt St., Baltimore, Md.

Referring to our Advertisement elsewhere, offering to purchase and ship for our friends

All Kinds of Fertilizers, &c.

we also call attention to our facilities for the selection and forwarding of Every Description of

Agricultural Implements and Machinery,
Portable Steam Engines and Boilers,
Saw and Grist Mills, &c.,
Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, &c.

Likewise FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND PLANTS; FIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

KINDS OF FARM SUPPLIES. We also offer to select and have shipped

IMPROVED

CATTLE, HORSES, SHEEP, SWINE and POULTRY. In this Department we buy only from breeders of established reputation of the several kinds, and cannot undertake to procure ordinary farm stock, such as draft horses, milch cows, &c. In this vicinity great attention is paid to some particular breeds of stock, and specimens can be had here which are nowhere to be surpassed. As in all transactions we operate for the purchaser, our terms must necessarily be

CASH (or its equivalent)

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS AMERICAN FARMER,

No. 9 North St., Baltimore, Md.

COE

moniated Bone Phosphate.

Established in 1845.

And has sustained its high reputation for THIRTY YEARS.

LETTER FROM MAJ. L. GIDDINGS,

Master Grange, Annapolis, Md.

ANDREW COE, Esq., Baltimore, Md., Nov. 23, 1874.

Having hand Having heard your Super-Phosphate highly recommended by some of my neighbors, I was induced to try it last spring, and now take pleasure in saying that I consider it one of the best compounds of its class that I have ever used. I applied it to my plant-beds, to melons and vegetables of many kinds, to young trees and grape vines, and to corn in the hill; and in all cases the fertilizer caused as prompt and rapid growth. The only rows in my potato patch not seriously injured by the Colorado Beetle, were those in which your phosphate was used,—the tubers having obtained good size before the bugs appeared.

Truly yours, L. GIDDINGS.

HON. E. J. HENKLE, M. C.

Master Grange.

BROOKLYN, ANNE ARUNDEL Co., MD. MR. ANDREW COL

Dear Sir-I have used Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime Dear Sir-I have used Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime on my corn crop for two successive years, and take great pleasure in testifying to its merits. My crop last year was better filled in the ear and heavier than I ever raised before. The soil was of inferior quality, and I could only attribute the success of the crop to the effects of the Fertilizer. I have used it again this year and it promises equally good results. It is, in my opinion, the most popular and best manufactured Fertilizer in use in this community. Very truly, yours, E. J. HENKLE.

CATONSVILLE, BALTO. Co., Feb. 18, 1873

ME. ANDREW COE.

Dear Sir—It gives me great pleasure to say I have used your "Super-Phosphate" on all kinds of crops, both garden and field, and can recommend it to any one having need of a Fortilizer.

WM. PRICE.

MILLERSVILLE, A. A. Co., MD. February 15th, 1875.

Dear Sir—The Phosphate I bought of you last spring, I used on Tohacco, and it proved highly satisfactory, and I shall purchase again this spring, and would recommend it as a first-class article.

Yours, very respectfully,

ANDERW COR, ESQ., Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir-I commenced using your Ammoniated Bone
Super-Phosphate of Lime in 1866, and since that time I
have used about one hundred tons of your Phosphate, and I have also used most, if not all, of the standard
Fertilizers in the market, and after seven years' experience I prefer yours to any other kind I have used. I shall
want of you 15 or 20 tons this season.

Yours, yery respectfully.

Yours, very respectfully, BASIL S. BENSON.

Andrew Cor. Esq.

Andrew Cor. Esq.

Dear Sir—I used the last season about twenty tons of your Fertilizer, and I can say it is equal, if not superior, to that I have bought of you for the last seven or eight years, and I shall want at least 50 tons this season,

Yours truly, BASIL S. BENSON.

CT Our old friend, Mr. B. S. Benson, well known as reliable in anything he may have to say, testifies as to his experience in the use of Coc's Super-Phosphate, used on his farm in Anne Arundel Co.

EDITOR AMBRICAN FARMER.

ME. ANDREW COR. Baltimore, Md. Andrew Cor. Baltimore, Md. Dear Sir-In regard to the Phosphate bought of you last spring. I amhappy to say it gave entire satisfaction on Corn, Tobacco and in the garden, and you have my cordial support in recommending it.

Yours truly, 8. J. REED. ACTIVITY.

ON COTTON.

BETHANY, GA., October 24, 1872.

MESSES. WADLEY & Co., Herndon, Ga.

NESSES. WADLEY & CO., Herndon, GS.
Yours of 32d inst., asking my opinion of the "Original
Coe's Super-Phosphate," bought of you last spring, is at
hand. I believe it to be equal, if not superior, to any of
the six leading brands which I used on Cotton the present
year. It was in excellent condition for drilling, and I
am highly pleased with its effects. Maintain its present
standard, and it is just what the planter needs.
Yours, &c., I. W. CHEATHAM.

PRICE \$50 PER TON.

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Office, No. 172 West Pratt Street,

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Pure Bone Dust.

BONE DUST!

PURE BONE DUST!

To the Consumer as well as the Trade Generally.

We have now completed

Our New Factory,

and with the addition of the latest and most approved machinery are enabled at the shortest notice to furnish in large or small quantities

OUR PURE GROUND BONE,

At the Lowest Market Price.

An experience of more than thirty years in the manufacture of a

SUPERIOR ARTICLE,

(from crude stock gathered daily from the Butchers in this market, with whom we bave yearly contracts,) coupled with the fact of our inability, as to former seasons, of filling all orders sent to us, has demonstrated the advisability of our making a considerable outlay so as to meet demands upon us, and think we are now situated to please all that may favor us with a call. Thankful for past favors, we hope in the future to merit a continuance of the same.

Respectfully,

JOHN BULLOCK & SON,

No. 61 South Gay Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.



With an experience of nearly forty years in supplying the wants of farmers all through the Middle and Southern States, we again call attention to our facilities for supplying

ALL KINDS OF FERTILIZERS

now offered in this market. No other point in the country offers greater facilities for the manufacture, purchase and shipment of supplies of this kind. We can furnish at the manufacturers' prices all the various

SUPER-PHOSPHATES

made in this city. We will buy and ship, on order,

PERUVIAN CUANO.

delivering the same, when the quantity warrants it, direct from the Agent's Warehouses, and always under guarantee of its freedom from adulteration. Also,

PHOSPHATIC GUANOS.

SOUTH CAROLINA PHOSPHATE.

KAINIT AND MURIATE OF POTASH.

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BONE DUST

OF ALL KINDS and FINENESSES; BALTIMORE MADE, EASTERN, WESTERN and TEXAN.

OIL OF VITRIOL AND CHEMICALS

for making fertilizers at home.

Land Plaster, Agricultural Salt and Lime:

Especial attention is directed to our facilities for having manufactured to suit specific purposes,

SPECIAL FERTILIZERS

in lots of from 20 tons and upward, with guaranteed percentages of ammonia, soluble phosphate and potash, as desired, and at prices proportionate to their constitution as per analysis.

Farmers desiring small quantities, and clubs, granges and societies, proposing to co-operate in the purchase of large lots, are advised to correspond with us, naming their wants, when we will report terms, prices and constituents of such Fertilizers as they may desire.

Farmers and Planters ordering any specified make of Fertilizers will have their orders filled promptly, and where discretion is given us to select, we will so act as to insure satisfaction in our purchases.

The reputation of our establishment through a long series of years of a business in this line, is an assurance of our ability and disposition to faithfully serve our friends and customers.

Terms Cash, or its Equivalent.

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Publishers American Farmer,

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Will be ready early in February, with a colored plate, mailed free to all my customers—to others, price 26 cts.; a plain copy to all applicants free.

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contains an immense stock of New, Rare and Beautiful Plants, sets of new Pelargoniums, new Zonale and double Geraniums, new Fuchsias, new Roses, new Heliotropes, Begonias, Dablitas, Gladiolus, &c.

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Beurre d'Assumption, Souvenir de Congress-with a collection of other new Pears. Early Beatrice, Early Louiss, Early Rivers-with a set of other new Peaches. A large stock of PEAR, APPLE, PEACH, PLUN, CHERRIES, &c., Standard and Dwarf. GRAPEVINES, SMALL FRUITS, &c. ORNAMENTAL TREES, in great variety for Parks. Lawns, Gardens, &c. Everserers of all sizes-all of the finest quality, and at the lowest rates.

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of the finest quality, fresh and pure, grown by myself or specially for me, or my importation.

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Being extensively engaged in importing and growing New and Rare Plants, consequently my facilities for Seed-saving are unequalled. The following Catalogues -with others, now ready-mailed free: No. 1, a descriptive Catalogue of Fruit Trees; No. 2, a Catalogue of Garden, Agricultural and Flower Seeds; No. 6, a Catalogue of New, Rare and Beautiful Plants.

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TREES, Etc.

We offer for SPRING. 1875, an unusually

large stock of well-grown, thrifty
Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees,
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Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses.
New and Bare Fruit and Ornamental Trees.
Evergreens and Bulbous Roots.
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Small Parcels forwarded by mail when desired.

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Descriptive and Illustrated Priced Catalogues sent prepaid

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Small Fruits for Spring Planting.

STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, GRAPEVINES, and ASPARAGUS ROOTS;.also, DAHLIAS, GLADIOLUS, TUBEROSES.

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HOT-BED SASHES.

We can spare 300 or more Hot-bed Sashes, 3½x7 feet, sound and in fair order. Price \$3.00 each; in lots of 10 or more, \$2.50 each. For the lot we will take \$2.00 each, cash, delivered on steame. or sail vessel at our wharf. These Sashes cost \$5.00 each, (new) and are hand-made, with two cross straps.

Having abandoned the Vegetable Seed growing, we have no further use for them, as we have besides an abundance of glass for our Flower trade.

W. F. MASSEY & CO. FLORISTS.

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GEORGE PAGE & CO., Machinists and Founders.

Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Patent Portable CIR-CULAR SAW MILLS, Portable Grist Mills, Horse Powers, Leffel's

Turbine Water Wheel, &c.

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Planet Jr. Combined Drill and Wheel Hoe.

The Planet Junior Seed Drills AND WHEEL HOES-FOUR STYLES.

These excellent tools are of the newest and most improved construction, combining all the good points of the original "Planets" with new and valuable features, and they are simple, artistic, compact and strong, working well in all soils. They sow perfectly all Garden and small nursery seeds; the Combined Machine holds one quart, and becomes a Wheel Hoe by removing one bolt. It has two pairs of interchangeable temperal steel hoes, one for delicate work close to the plants, leaving the ground level; the other for throwing heavy furrows to or from the row. It also has a sub-soiler and shovel plow for deep stirring, and for opening drills for Potatoes, Corn. Beans, &c. No vegetable garden, however small, should be without one. Send for full descriptive Circulars.

Prices:—Delivered, packed, at depots in Philadelphia.
Complete directions for use accompany each machine.

Planet Junior Combined,

15.00

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No. 2.

No. 2.

Double Wheel Hoe,

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Hoe Steels, by mail. each

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Office and Sample Rooms—119 S. Fourth St., PHILADELPHIA.



My annual catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1875, will be ready by January 1st for all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. In it will be found several valuable varieties of new vegetables introduced for the first time this season, having made new vegetables a specialty for many years. Growning over one hundred and fifty varieties on my several farms, I would particularly invite the paironage of market gardeners and all others who are especially desirous to have their seed pure and fresh, and of the very best strain. All seed sent out from my catablishment are covered by three warrants as given in my catalogue.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass

NEW CATALOGUE.

Our illustrated and descriptive CATALOGUE of 1875, containing many new, scarce and valuable GREEN-HOUSE and BEDDING PLANTS, and rare and choice NURSERY STOCK, is now ready for distribution. Mailed on application and receipt of pestage stamp.

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Announce the introduction of a plan of ordering

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Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Shirtings, &c., &c.

A large and well-assorted stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING always on hand, together with a full line of FURNISHING GOODS.

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Manufacturers and Dealers in Men's and Boy's Clothing and Furnishing Goods, either Ready-Made or Made to Order.

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PREPARED FOR ALL CROPS. Jno. M. Rhodes & Co.,

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MAS W. LEVERING & SONS.

55 COMMERCE ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

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HAVE ON HAND

Clover, Sapling or English Clover,

Timothy, Orchard and Herds Grass,

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AND OTHER FIELD SEEDS.

COTTON PLANTING 1875.

SOLUBLE AMMONIATED

OUNT TO DEALERS.

Ton, 12 Bags,

B. M. RHODES & CO., Importers,

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PATENTED SEPT. 3, 1867,-JUNE 16, 1868.

THEY POSSESS EVERY ADVANTAGE OVER ALL OTHER COLLARS! THEY ARE WARRANTED NOT TO GALL if properly fitted, being always dry, cool, smooth and clastic, and

THEY ARE WARRANTED NOT TO GALL It properly likes, soing always up, tool, since and caste, and easily seased and kept clean.

THEY ARE WARRANTED TO HEAL GALLS, under work in hot weather, with the application of cold scater only. The Vulcanized Rubber possesses Sulphur. White Lead, &c., cooling and healing in their nature.

THEY ARE WARRANTED TO OUTLAST OTHER COLLARS if kept clean with water only. No Oil, Grease, Soap or Liniment, must be used on the Rubber, as it will soften it and cause it to peel off in time. They are as easily repaired as any other Collar. Price Lists and Descriptive Circulars sent by mail. Sample Collars sent by express C. O. D. Liberal discount to the trade.

Prices-\$2,50 to \$5.00 retail.

W. D. MACY, Sole Manufacturer,

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No. 11 German Street, Baltimere, Md.

SENT GRATIS! CHEAP ENOUGH!

I will send gratis on application a 46 page Catalogue, with descriptions and testimonials of all my New, Early, and Late well-tested Peaches; with much valuable information of what and how to plant, giving correct rotation in ripening of all desirable kinds of Peaches—from early to late.

I have a large stock of the following extra, early variety, all of which ripen from one to two weeks earlier than any other kinds known as EARLY BEATRICE, EARLY LOUISA, EARLY RIVERS, EARLY ALEXANDER, and AMSDEN'S JUNE,—the Amsden's June offered in dormant bad only.

Early Beatrice.

This variety has been well tested in large Orchards, and hundreds of bushels of this Peach have been put on our market in 1872, 1873 and 1874, and on this—the severest test it could have—it has proved even better than all that has ever been claimed for it. It is fully two weeks carlier than Hale's-Karly, and free from rot, and the Commission Merchants of Philadelphia and New York not only say it is one of the earliest and best Peaches, but one of the BEST SHIPPING PEACHES that goes on these markets, and brings more than double the price of any other

I also offer an immense stock of Peaches in variety, in which are ten new valuable and well-tested kinds, sold I also offer an immense stock of Feaches in variety, in which are ten new valuable and well-tested kinds, sold by no other house this season, and which will make the season for shipping some four weeks longer. By planting my new early and late varieties, the canning houses can run from one to two weeks longer than ever before while depending on the old kinds. Among the valuable Late Feaches, I offer one which ripens two weeks later than all others, and in 1873 was shipped in an ordinary peach-crate successfully to Europe, via steamer from Baltimore, fruit arriving in good order. It is a Peach of fine large size, well tested in many large Orchards of Maryland and Delaware; not excelled for market value. See Catalogues for Testimonials.

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It is the only Hotel in Baltimore of the new style, embracing

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The undersigned respectfully informs his customers and the trade that he will in the future manufacture Super Phosphate of Lime under his own name as above. Respectfully soliciting a continuance of your patronage I remain,

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BONE DUST & BONE MEAL.

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MARYLAND SUPER - PHOSPHATE

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750 lbs. Peruvian Guano. 1.100 lbs. Bone Dust.

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PureGroundRone

CHEMICALS POR FERTILIZERS.

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Potash Salts, Nitrate

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I offer you for the next season the Granger Cultivator, with out tongue or wheels. It has been fully tested in Virginia and the Western States without a single instance of diseasifaction. A man and team can cultivate ten scress a day. It is invaluable for putting in crops of Wheat, Oats and Rye, and for the cultivation of CORN, TRUCKS, TOBACCO, ORCHARDS, &c. It is the Lightest, the Best, and the Cheapest, and costs \$10 less than any other Walking Cultivator. It can plow from 2 to 8 inches deep, and throw the dirt to or from the row, each shovel throwing as much dirt as a small one-horse plow. throwing as much dirt as a small one-horse plow.

throwing as much dirt as a small one-horse plow.

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PRICE \$25.00.

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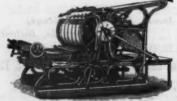
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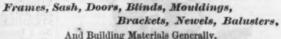
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